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ROWNY ADDRESSES SENATORS ON SALT, NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD101412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Oleg Blinov and Vadim Volkov]

[Text] Gen Edward Rowny, whom President Reagan has given the job of conducting negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, has spoken in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He stated that the United States will continue to increase its strategic nuclear potential. In other words, Edward Rowny reaffirmed that Washington intends to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union and from that position, conduct negotiations on arms control.

A few words about the general himself. Edward Rowny was a member of the American delegation during the drafting of the SALT II treaty concluded by the Carter administration. However, he later resigned, considering the agreement disadvantageous to the United States. Rowny was one of the initiators of the campaign to frustrate the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate.

U.S. CONDUCTS NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST IN NEVADA

LD110614 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jul, TASS--The United States has carried another nuclear weapon test. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, an underground explosion with a yield of 20 kilotons has been held in Nevada State. This is the seventh such nuclear explosion this year.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD DISARMAMENT CRITICIZED

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By TASS political analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul, TASS--The traditional meeting of the French and FRG leaders is opening in Bonn on Sunday in a situation when storm-clouds are gathering over Europe and the whole world. Reagan's aggressive policy aimed at accelerated preparations for war--if possible on foreign territory--stimulates arms race on an increasing scale. Mankind is being pushed ever more closely to the line, from which a return to coexistence, to say nothing of cooperation between states with different systems, is impossible.

Under these conditions, politicians who realize the whole profundity of the danger, which is being created, have a special responsibility to bear. This concerns in the first place the statesmen of those countries which some people overseas would not mind turning into a battle-field.

Fifteen years ago France pulled out from the NATO military wing, declared for detente and a gradual lowering of the level of military confrontation up to a full liquidation of all military blocks. This decision was motivated, in particular, by France's reluctance to be drawn into a conflict because of the time-serving interests of the leaders of the power, which sets the fashion in the North Atlantic alliance.

Presently the new French leadership, which maintains, as it was in the past, normal relations of an ally with the other Western powers, declared that it does not intend to return to the NATO military organization. French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy recently declared, addressing the National Assembly, that the country's defence policy will as before be based on national deterrents.

At the same time Pierre Mauroy considered it necessary to declare openly in favour of the decision which was imposed by the United States on the NATO member countries in December 1979 on the deployment in Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles in addition to the nuclear charges and means of their delivery, which they already have there, claiming that the balance of forces in Europe had been allegedly upset by the Soviet Union. The prime minister by no means made an impromptu statement. He was speaking in full conformity with President Mitterrand's stand, which was set forth on the eve of the Bonn meeting in an interview given by the head of the French state to the West German STERN weekly.

As the Paris LE MONDE newspaper pointed out, F. Mitterrand's statement "introduces an important element into the broad discussions, which are being held in Europe on the 'Euromissiles', by specifying France's position on two aspects of the decision which has taken by NATO on this issue in December 1979." According to LE MONDE, this decision "gives a pretext for different interpretations": "Emphasis is laid either on the military aspect....or on talks in a more or less firm hope that a dialogue with Moscow will make the West's rearmament unnecessary."

"By his pronouncements Mitterrand very clearly joins the first camp", LE MONDE points out.

Even West Germany, which has never withdrawn from the NATO's military organization, does not deem it necessary to agree unconditionally with the destiny, which is prepared for it by the overseas strategists, who are placing stake on the worst. As the SPD press bulletin SOZIAW-DEMOKRATISCHER PRESSEDIENST pointed out in one of its latest issues, "we have always thought that membership in the Western bloc also implies the protection of German interests." And these interests, according to the author of the article, are that the rough military parity in Europe should be maintained at the lowest possible level.

Under these conditions many political observers ask the question whether the unexpected turn taken by Paris destroys the foundation for France's former independent foreign and military policy.

We will point out on our part, that unlike the United States, the USSR does not and did not seek for itself military supremacy over the other side. It has not upset the balance of forces. For a number of years now the number of medium-range nuclear weapons has remained roughly the same, nearly a thousand units on each side.

In order to justify its plans for the deployment of 'Pershing' and ground-based cruise missiles, the United States is having recourse to an obvious trick: It excludes from the comparison of the forces of the two sides a large part of its nuclear means capable of reaching USSR's territory, while taking into account only ground-based missiles. Meanwhile, it is absolutely the same to the potential victims of aggression, from where the nuclear strike against them will come: from land, from the surface of water, from underwater or, at last, from a flying machine.

Soviet representatives are ready to sit down to the negotiating table even today in order to lower the level of military confrontation, of course, on a mutual basis, but all attempts at speaking with the Soviet Union from the positions of strength are doomed to a failure. Today the world can still be saved, but it is difficult to say what is going to happen tomorrow.

CPSU SENDS PSI PEACE, DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

PM101359 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 5-6 Jul 81 pp 1, 20

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Addresses European Socialists"]

[Text] A message on the problems of peace and disarmament and the international situation has been sent by the CPSU Central Committee to some European socialist and social democratic parties.

The document from the USSR Communist Party was delivered and demonstrated to Socialist Party of Italy [PSI] Secretary Bettino Craxi a few days ago by the Soviet Ambassador in Rome Lunkov. It is a lengthy document which emphasizes the main points of Soviet policy in the present international situation. A summary is published below.

Addressing the PSI, the CPSU document states that the Soviet communists "understand the concern of the world public, including broad social democratic sectors, who are worried about the situation that is coming about." For this reason "our appeal to you is based on the belief that remedying the international situation depends not only on the Soviet Union but also on the will of other states and other political parties and movements and on their willingness to make the necessary efforts to safeguard peace."

Presenting the Soviets' anxieties, the documents asserts that "new military programs are continually being presented with the open aim of securing U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union.. the attempts to guarantee U.S. military superiority will have the sole result of making the USSR take the necessary measures to guarantee its own security and to restore the balance."

Next the message discussed the Euromissiles issue and the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. "Our new proposal (the one presented by Brezhnev at the CPSU Congress and confirmed in Prague on 7 April--AVANTI! editor's note) envisages a moratorium not only on quantitative growth but also on qualitative improvements in medium-range nuclear missile systems. This latter specifically means that the sides would not replace the medium-range nuclear weapons already deployed in Europe with new kinds of weapons and therefore that neither the Pershing II nor the winged (cruise--AVANTI! editor's note) land-based missiles would be deployed in the European NATO countries, while no SS-20s or Backfire bombers would be deployed in the European part of the USSR.

Rejecting the Western thesis that such a proposal would mean freezing an imbalance of forces, the document maintains that "in Europe there is at present an approximate parity as far as the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons is concerned. This is becoming absolutely clear, given that the aim is not to draw artificial distinctions within the general balance with regard to any particular kind of weapon and that this balance is regarded as a whole, taking into account all its principal components." "The arguments about Soviet superiority are without any specific basis," the document adds. "If we take the relative nuclear strength of the two sides in Europe overall, we have an approximate balance of forces."

Further on the document continues as follows: As far as we know, the social democratic parties advocate negotiations, following which the matter of the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe would be removed from the agenda. But obviously it will be all the more difficult to achieve this aim the longer the holding of these negotiations is delayed, while in the meantime new kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons will be deployed in Europe." "New facts are continually emerging," the document adds, "which bear witness to a clear U.S. desire to postpone negotiations further and further.... to justify such a position in some way, more and more new artificial pretexts are put forward, to the extent of 'linking' the start of negotiations to the situation in Poland.

"We fully understand," the CPSU Central Committee message says, "and share the opinion of the West European socialist and social democratic parties' leaders who, at their 19-20 March 1981 meeting in Paris, expressed the hope of a rapid start to negotiations on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe and of a resumption of the SALT talks. But we ask ourselves: What do the socialists intend to do on the practical plane to facilitate responsible negotiations, whose primary importance they have often stressed?

"Of course you know," the message continues, "that the CPSU and the Soviet state, demonstrating the utmost good will, have declared their willingness to continue WITHOUT DELAY negotiations with the United States, SAFEGUARDING EVERYTHING POSITIVE THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED UP TO NOW IN THIS FIELD [capitalized passages published in italics] (passages in italics as in the original text--AVANTI! editor's note.) Our party attaches primary importance to establishing normal relations with the United States....

"We are not giving anyone any ultimatums. We are not saying: Accept our proposals; we do not even want to hear about yours. During this dialogue we are willing to discuss any initiative aimed at resolving the pressing international problems, which will lead to a consolidation of peace and detente and real measures in the disarmament field."

Next the CPSU letter discusses proceedings at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, accusing the West of presenting the USSR with "ultimatums," and adds: "The delaying tactic, which reflects the lack of desire specifically to resolve the problems of military detente, is being broadly adopted by the governments of the NATO countries even at the Vienna talks on the reduction of weapons and armed forces in central Europe. Some people are asking that as 'payment' for the West's agreement to attend negotiations we should simply give up taking into account the interests of our own security and give up helping our friends when they suffer aggression or are threatened with aggression."

Discussing the topic of relations between Western Europe and the United States, the letter maintains that "any anti-Americanism is alien to us. We still hope that those who now formulate U.S. policy will eventually manage to view things more realistically." It adds: "If we are discussing this, it is not at all to cause a quarrel between Western Europe and the United States, to drive a wedge between them or to cause a split in the ranks of the European political parties, which is something of which we are often falsely accused. Our motivation is an awareness of our responsibility for the cause of averting war and this is why we are willing to cooperate with everyone who aspires to the same end."

The CPSU document adds that "today social democracy wields considerable political weight and could, we are sure, do much to ensure that the policy of dialogue and negotiation prevails over the policy of counterposition and of the arms race.... In this spirit, we are willing to develop contacts also with the Socialist International's observation group on questions of disarmament and international security. This corresponds to the line of the 26th CPSU Congress."

Approaching its conclusion, the message describes as follows the CPSU's most important foreign policy tasks: "to achieve as quickly as possible the opening of negotiations on arms limitation in Europe and to reach a positive solution to this issue based on the principle of equality and equal security; to continue to act for a resumption of top-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue, for an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and for the continuation of the SALT process;

"to facilitate a felicitous conclusion to the Madrid meeting and primarily the adoption of a decision to hold a European security and disarmament conference.

"The socialist and social democratic parties," the document adds, "enjoy influence among the masses, the trade unions and the other democratic workers organizations and are broadly represented in the West European parliaments and belong to governments. Consequently, the way in which the international situation evolves depends in many respects on the social democrats' commitment.... It is more important than ever that politicians and statesmen allow themselves to be guided by their sense of responsibility for the peoples' future and demonstrate genuine statesmanlike wisdom and perspicacity."

The CPSU's message to the PSI concludes as follows: "We proffer our hand to the socialists, social democrats and laborites for a joint struggle aimed at freeing mankind from further wars of extermination and to salvage peace. To achieve these aims of vital importance to mankind, we are willing to cooperate with you in forms mutually acceptable to both sides."

SOVIET CEMA OBLIGATIONS REVIEWED, APPROVED

LD101530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers noted with satisfaction that during the work of the session important practical measures were outlined for the development of cooperation. These will help implement the decisions of the congresses of fraternal parties on placing the economy of the CEMA member-countries on a path of intensification, on speeding up scientific and technical progress and on raising the efficiency of socialist production in order to further increase the well-being of the people.

The positive results attained by the CEMA countries during the 10 years of the implementation of the comprehensive program have fully confirmed the correctness of the fraternal parties' policy of intensifying cooperation with each other and the policy of socialist economic integration. The community of the CEMA member-countries is the decisive force in the struggle for peace, social progress and people's security.

The (?completed) coordination of national economic plans and the coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures during 1981-85, which were approved by the session, provide a firm basis for the forward development of the economy of the fraternal countries (?and) the successful solution of greater social and economic tasks.

The session's decision on the organization of cooperation in electronics, in particular the production and application of microprocesses, communications equipment and electronic radio apparatus, will have great importance for the widespread automation of production processes in the CEMA member-countries. The session's decision on the organization of a systematic exchange between the CEMA countries of experience in planning and economic management will contribute to the further raising of the efficiency of social production.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the competent Soviet bodies to draw up and implement measures for the unconditional implementation of the Soviet Union's obligations stemming from the session's decisions.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANKS'S ACTIVITIES VIEWED

PM130803 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press on 15 June publishes on page 20 a 2,000-word article by A. Relichenko, chairman of the board of the International Investment Bank, and N. Blinkov under the headline "Ten Years of the International Investment Bank's Activity" pegged to the bank's 10th anniversary.

The article describes how the bank allocates credits and contributes to the development of the socialist countries' economic cooperation, and notes that "ensuring high efficienty for projects given loans is an important criterion in deciding the question of granting credits." It also notes that the bank "is seeking to contribute to the development of economic ties between the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia" and that it "maintains agency relations with over 300 banks in capitalist countries." Finally, Belichenko and Blinkov briefly discuss the bank's role in implementing the comprehensive program for the socialist countries' economic integration.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD122335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 12 Jul 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayeivh Levin, commentator of all-union radio]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, listeners. We will start today's transmission with an account of the results of the 35th CEMA Session.

CEMA Sofia Meeting

This is especially appropriate, since the main results are already known, have been assessed, and approved. The activity of the Soviet delegation at this meeting has, in particular, received full approval from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and from the USSR Council of Ministers. Now, one can discuss what was done there, and what the prospects are for CEMA member-countries in the near future.

But before we speak of the prospects, I would like to comment on some of the results of CEMA activities, which were very fully discussed at this meeting in the Bulgarian capital. First, I would like to comment on the fact that the socialist states noted with full satisfaction their stable, unwavering growth, their unwavering movement forward. I will give you a few figures: The total national income for 1980 throughout the CEMA countries increased by 66 percent compared with 1970; gross industrial production increased by 84 percent. During the last decade, the average annual level of agricultural production has increased. And another point, which also deserves most serious attention, is that during the last decade the rate of growth of national income and industrial production in CEMA countries was almost double that of the developed capitalist countries.

And now, at the time when fraternal Mongolia is celebrating the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution, it can be said with very good reason that Mongolia is perhaps one of the shining examples of the fruitfulness of cooperation between socialist states. I will again mention one small fact: Speaking at the celebratory meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Comrade Tsedenbal said that during the last 20 years, with the internationalist help of the USSR and other fraternal countries, more than 160 industrial enterprises and economic projects have been built in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and almost all the operating plants and factories have been modernized. New industrial centers have been constructed in Darhan, Choybalsan and Erdenet. The point is that Mongolia's most intensive period of development dates from when Mongolia became a member of CEMA, when this cooperation opened up a special horizon for the country.

[Shishlin] As regards this CEMA session, I think perhaps evaluation of the present tasks and consideration of future tasks are no less important than summing up the results of the past. It is good that past results are fairly cheering, and they enable one fairly soberly to evaluate the statements of some Western ideologists about the crisis in the socialist economy, and socialism's incapability of coping with all the economic problems which confront peoples and nations in our time.

In any event, the past is a bridgehead from which to aim for the present, and work out exactly what the present is. And it is also a basis for catching a glimpse of the future.

At the CEMA session, there were discussions of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The program was adopted 10 years ago. This was, of course, a new, fascinating and complex idea. It must be admitted that sometimes industrialists and economists consider it necessary to use what is near at hand, to concentrate more on the internal resources and possibilities of the country. They do not notice what lies beyond the borders of their countries. In other words, they are sometimes guilty of what is called economic autarchy in the language of the economists.

The plan for socialist economic integration was precisely aimed at the development of an international, socialist division of labor. Ten years have passed, and we are justified in saying that the work for the implementation of this program, the work to realize the tasks laid down in this program, is proving its value. It is not simply measured in terms of the growth of overall potential of the socialist community. It is also measured by the successes of the national economies of the socialist states, although I will make the reservation that the picture here is not uniform. You are right when you mention the quick growth of People's Mongolia: well, it is the conscious policy of CEMA member-countries to try to achieve an equal level of economic development. But on the whole, I repeat, the gain from carrying out the plan for comprehensive socialist economic integration is a gain for every country and a gain for the whole socialist community.

[Levin] Although we are not shutting our eyes to the problems we face.

[Shishlin] I just said precisely that...

[Bovin--interrupting] The problem is that it is very difficult to agree on an economic policy, above all in the CEMA countries, because we are dealing with various economic set-ups with different problems. For example, some have many more dealings with foreign markets, and others have less. Some have raw materials, and some have none.

And to bring all this into some kind of unified system, to balance it all, is of course difficult enough. This is especially so since almost all socialist countries are faced with the very great problem of intensifying the economy, the problem of increasing the effectiveness of the whole economic mechanism. And here one should point out that there is a link between these things, because integration and the division of labor are both ways of increasing the efficiency of the economic mechanism, ways which, as we see, are being used quite energetically, although not everything works out the way we would like it to in this respect.

[Shishlin] So it is all the more important that the CEMA session was basically geared to resolving the tasks of the future. This was most visibly reflected in the fact that the idea of holding a summit conference wholly devoted to economic cooperation between the socialist states was greeted with complete approval at the CEMA session. So, this CEMA session was to a certain extent the forerunner and precursor, wouldn't you say, of that selfsame conference which should disucss--not just discuss but resolve--those major problems of the socialist world about which we have spoken in passing. Because there is, indeed, a great multitude of these problems.

[Bovin] The normal, real process of economic development, which includes difficulties and the surmounting of those difficulties, the new things which one has to tackle and which one simply has not learned to solve yet are all part, so to speak, of that joint economic development.

[Levin] Yes, real facts have to be discussed in all seriousness and I think they were frankly discussed at the CEMA session. Remember that Comrade Tikhonov noted that the cost of extracting raw materials, oil in particular, had risen considerably. This creates certain problems affecting all the socialist countries and great attention was paid at the session to the solution of these problems, ways of solving these problems. In our review of the results of the session, we can say with every justification that it took yet another step forward in the development of cooperation between the socialist countries, in the development of socialist economic integration. In the present circumstances, this step was on the whole made particularly difficult if you bear in mind that the situation in the capitalist world also has an unquestionable influence on the economy of the socialist states. After all, we are not operating in a vacuum.

[Shishlin] The point is that the 35th CEMA session outlined a kind of build-up to a qualitative new standard of cooperation, because this task has already been raised. Ways of fulfilling this task are being examined. This, it seems to me, is probably the crux of all those many practical solutions which were worked out, discussed and adopted at the 35th CEMA session.

Capitalist World Viewed

[Levin] But I would like to return to the question of the impact of the economy of countries in another part of the world on the economy of the socialist countries, a topic about which we have already spoken.

[Bovin] This impact really does exist and the more interaction, so to speak, there is between the two economies, the more trade and economic cooperation there is, the more marked this impact becomes. It is absolutely natural that the processes which are taking place in the capitalist economy, for example, should have some influence on the development of the socialist world as well. That is absolutely obvious.

[Levin] And those processes--I have in mind the economic processes which are taking place in capitalist countries--have very negative features on the whole.

[Bovin] Yes, many difficulties, a vast number of difficulties have, of course, piled up there now.

[Levin] The forecasts for the near future are no better either. At its recent meeting the OECD came to the conclusion that there is no reason for the capitalist countries to expect any improvement in the situation in the near future. Here, for instance, is the conclusion drawn by that organization. It will take more time than expected to put life into the economy of the industrially developed countries. The state of affairs in Great Britain's industry will continue to be the worst in comparison with the other major states.

But I shall say a few words first about other states. For example, in its review of affairs the Italian Central Statistical Institute reported that the gross national product would be static during 1981-82. More or less the same applies to the situation in other countries. In Britain, where the situation is probably the worst, as I have already said, one of the fundamental problems next year will continue to be the crisis in the sphere of employment, as the OECD specialists tactfully wrote. It is predicted that by the end of 1982 about 12 percent of the entire nondependent population will be without work in Great Britain. This means that more than 3 million people will be unemployed. This situation is typical of virtually all capitalist countries. Italy, which I have already mentioned, has 1,717 million jobless, the FRG roughly 1.2 million and France 1.8 million. Admittedly, the new French Government is now trying to solve this problem somehow.

[Bovin] That is just what is interesting. The following thought has occurred to me. Look at it like this. The [words indistinct] economic processes--all this, of course, worries the leaders of the capitalist world and the leading economic thinkers, if one may use the expression. They seek [words indistinct] they try to find some way to cure these symptoms of crisis. One can say that two completely contrasting methods are now apparent. There is, for example, what Thatcher and Reagan are doing, in other words, an attempt to turn away from those methods which have already been tried out, for example the Keynesian methods of state regulation of the economy, an attempt to reduce this regulation and to return to the [word indistinct] of free enterprise along the lines of the 19th century and its unrestrained capitalism, for example.

On the other hand there is France. Mitterrand came in and adopted a completely different approach, an approach involving not a reduction but an intensification of state influence on the economy and an increase in state regulation over a very broad spectrum of areas, including the nationalization of a number of large companies and industries.

These contrasting approaches are in themselves evidence of the extremely difficult situation in which the capitalist world now finds itself. At the moment it is difficult to say which approach will be the best. At all events, at the moment Thatcher's experiment is in general not working, while Reagan and even more Mitterrand are only beginning.

[Shishlin] I was just thinking in this connection that after all, state regulation as such originated as an organic product of the development of capitalism...

[Bovin] Certainly!

[Shishlin] And it has indisputably produced results. Unfortunately, some very interesting words of Lenin are sometimes forgotten. Speaking of the development of imperialism and of imperialism as the last state of capitalism, he went on to qualify this by adding: What we are saying does not mean that we consider that imperialism is stagnating; history is such a strange thing that it by no means follows that this last stage will not be followed by some further stage.

[Levin] Well, to get back to the difference in approach of the leaders of the various capitalist states to solving the problem of unemployment, I would like to remark that by now Thatcher's experiments have already led to a stormy outburst of indignation on the part of the British population. What happened in Britain last week was an unprecedented phenomenon. Unprecedented. It was an explosion of anger, an explosion... the British bourgeois press is trying...

[Shishlin] Sorry to interrupt. It may be unprecedented for Britain, although in Britain, too, one can no doubt find...

[?Bovin] I recall May 1968 in France.

[Shishlin] In France and also in America, the boiling and explosive America of the seventies.

[Levin] That is right. But in Britain this is something they just were not prepared for at all and did not expect. Hence the extraordinary impact of these mass demonstrations by the deprived population of Britain--demonstrations which they are now trying to crush by the harshest methods, but demonstrations which very clearly express a discontent based precisely on social problems. Consider the way in which the British bourgeois press is still trying to treat the events in Ulster: as religious clashes between Catholics and Protestants, ignoring the social problems. And there is now a tendency to treat British events in Britain itself as an outbreak of racial unrest. But at the same time, even many of the bourgeois papers are noting that among the indignant youth there are not only blacks, but whites too--that is to say, that this has united the young, the most underprivileged young people in Britain's conditions, in the struggle against the existing order. And serious economists are asking outright: What are the causes of, for example, the events in Liverpool? In the Toxteth District, 40 percent of the able-bodied population are out of work. That is a terrible figure. A terrible figure. And the social causes of the outbreak are as clear as could be. Yet Thatcher is making it perfectly clear that there will be no changes in economic policy. Her answer to all these demonstrations by the masses--precisely the masses--is to intensify police repressions. The home secretary, Whitelaw, sees his task as equipping the police with steel helmets and fire proof clothing. He talks about using water cannons and plastic bullets; while the Conservatives in the House of Commons are saying that the young people must be punished with lashes, truncheons--in other words, brought to order by means of force. They are putting their faith in violence. Yet social problems have never, anywhere, been solved in this way and never can be.

[Shishlin] What you are saying is, of course, one more illustration of the fact that there is no harmony in the capitalist world, and certainly not in Britain, which is indeed in a fever on various parameters.

And yet, and yet...in European affairs today probably, despite the importance of economic problems, even those problems recede to some extent into the background by comparison with questions of the mutual relations between the European states and the question of what Europe is to be. Is it to be a theater of military operations, stuffed with nuclear missiles for waging war, or is it to be really a continent of peace, stability and lasting healthy peaceful cooperation?

Dual Decision Questioned

[Bovin] The main problem of European policy now, as is well-known, is the problem of what I suppose one might call the revival of detente. And in the framework of this problem, the most acute question at present is that of so-called nuclear weapons in the European theater of military operations, which are som times call Eurostrategic weapons. Well, as you know, comrades, NATO made its so-called dual decision: the upgrading of arms on the one hand and talks on the other. Well, the falsity of this dual decision is now becoming ever more apparent, because practically the Americans, who are called upon to implement this solution, and to whom the missiles in question concretely belong, are making it pretty transparently clear that for them the main thing here is not talks--God knows whether there will be any talks, or what they will lead to--for them the great thing is, at all costs and in all circumstances to deploy these Pershing-II's and cruise missiles of theirs. That is the way events have now developed; and the clearer this becomes, the more clearcut is the reaction of the European public to all this.

[Shishlin] And not just the public, but also governments.

[Bovin] And of the governments, of course, because all are embarrassed by this. Well, it must be said that Chancellor Schmidt, who always emphasizes that he himself was one of the initiators of that decision, is in general at pains to give the impression, and always stresses, that the Americans will agree to talks whatever happens. Well, it must be said that even in West Germany itself not everyone believes that. These complications which are now arising within the Social Democratic Party, within the coalition, where fairly influential political circles are questioning and doubting that decision: All this is an indication of the difficulties that are arising there. And Brandt's visit to Moscow, and the reactions to that visit, are significant in this connection.

[Shishlin] It was a very important visit, the more so since Brandt is one of the politicians who have very serious and positive political luggage. His luggage consists not of words and rhetoric, but actions.

[Bovin] Yes, he was one of the founders of Bonn's Ostpolitik, which ultimately led to the normalization of the situation in Europe as a whole.

[Shishlin] Yes, and if you consider what were the elements of the process of detente in the seventies, one of them certainly, together with the active Soviet-American dialogue, was what is called in West Germany Bonn's Ostpolitik. More precisely, it is a series of treaties and agreements with the socialist countries which, in effect, closed the chapter of World War II and the postwar development. I would include, of course, the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, the 10th anniversary of which, as it happens, is now being marked--in September.

[Levin] This visit, of course, played a very great role, and now Brandt, having returned to West Germany, is making very great efforts to bring the results of the visit to the awareness of the broad masses of the public. He submitted a report to the government, he reported to Chancellor Schmidt on what he had brought back from Moscow. In the near future it is planned to hold a meeting of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party. Before then there is to be a Presidium meeting of the Socialist International, at which this will also be discussed. And Brandt is emphasizing at every point that the Soviet Union's position contains new points which must not, under any circumstances, be disregarded. It is necessary to react to the signals from Moscow in the most serious manner. But at the basis of all this, at the basis of Brandt's position, is his thesis that the Soviet Union, in a precise, clear and definite way, is striving for peace.

In the VORWAERTS weekly, Brandt writes as follows: The Soviet leadership is prepared--and I formed the impression that it is fully aware of what it is doing--to start talks immediately. If only the talks are conducted with sufficient speed, fresh twists in the spiral of the arms race can be prevented. Brandt has no doubts concerning the peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet Union. And that is the basis on which a positive process can really develop, a basis which is being subjected in the United States to very sharp criticism. This very week, a senior official of the State Department was trying his best to prove that concessions should not be made to the Soviet Union because, he said, if the West starts talks now then a situation would supposedly arise in which the Soviet Union could impose a veto on decisions of the Western alliance. This is demagogy of the first water, but a very dangerous demagogy, and this demagogy speaks of the shrill minority which is running riot in Western Europe--which is how the peace-loving forces are slightingly referred to. I do not have to mention that the Peace March '81 is hardly to the taste of American politicians. The policy of many leaders of Western states is not to their liking either. But the issue is alive and it is very acute. And there is no alternative to talks, to the earliest possible talks. And it is no coincidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world stresses that time does not stand still.

[Shishlin] The scathing expressions directed at the antimissile movement and at the standpoint of individual statesmen of Western Europe apart, it remains a fact that the United States, for all the apparently categorical tenor of the line which the Reagan administration is adopting, is compelled to take note of this phenomenon, to take serious note of it. It is no coincidence that quite recently Haig declared that during his meeting with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, which is scheduled for the autumn, it is possible that a decision could be arrived at or the idea could somehow be discussed of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. It is also interesting that the selfsame Haig--and it is well-known that the Americans are now contriving to spot Soviet machinations of some kind in all crises, in all phenomena of the modern world--this time said something of a slightly different tenor. He said something like this: The problems which have arisen in the past 5 years--although not all the problems, he slipped in--have emerged as a result of the Kremlin's policy. And this qualification--that at least it is not all the problems--is something almost precious.

[Bovin] (?And this is understandable) because even their allies, the Germans, British and even French, just laugh at such a ridiculous manner of posing the issue. And if one were to attempt to round off this subject of Euroweapons, then overall I do not yet see any special causes for optimism, because the Americans are carrying on regardless, and although they are taking some note of their allies; they are putting as much pressure on them as they can in order to implement the first half of the NATO decision: To install the missiles whatever happens. A certain amount of support, so to speak, has been given them by the French: The new French leadership, as is well-known, has expressed full solidarity with Schmidt's viewpoint that an imbalance has arisen in Europe which must be corrected by means of an upgrading of armaments. This is of course, a small new nuance in the European situation, thus, the struggle that lies ahead is very great and serious, and we shall, of course, be waging this struggle to prevent another twist in the spiral of the arms race in Europe.

[Levin] The whole of Soviet policy is aimed at consolidating peace, and our country is doing everything that is possible--and probably even a little more [as heard]. That is our stable policy; it was defined at the 26th party congress, and the peace program for the eighties elaborated at the congress will be unswervingly implemented.

'DISAGREEMENTS' PREVALENT IN REAGAN-TRUDEAU TALKS

LD112028 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jul TASS--Differences remain--this is how most observers assess the results of a one-day official visit to the American capital by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada who had talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, State Secretary Alexander Haig and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

The main issue discussed was preparation for a conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries, scheduled to open in Ottawa on July 20. Pierre Trudeau, who has recently made a tour of a number of West-European countries, outlined the West Europeans' attitude. The head of the Canadian cabinet will preside at the summit.

West European allies of the U.S. are known to have voiced serious discontent with the U.S. efforts to undermine detente as well as with Washington's monetary policy infringing their interests.

According to the Washington POST, Trudeau's visit to Washington was an attempt to convince the administration to review its position to take a better account of the U.S. partners' interests. The newspaper says, however, that Reagan is determined to firmly oppose the West Europeans' aspirations.

The talks failed to remove acute problems in bilateral relations. Washington is openly irritated by Ottawa's attempts to restrict the domination of American monopolies in Canada, primarily in the power industry, where they control some 70 per cent of oil and gas extraction. The Canadians are outraged by the fact that the administration refuses to take measures against environment pollution by American industrial waste in border areas, which has reached a threatening scale. On the whole, the Canadian leader had to admit after his talks with the American officials that it was not so much areas of agreement as areas of disagreement that had been discussed.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT REPORTED

LD101700 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jul, TASS--The official three-day visit of Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, minister for foreign affairs of Spain, to the U.S. has completed. His talks in Washington were shrouded in utmost secrecy. The sides even did not publish a joint communique and avoided public statements. According to observers, there are two major reasons for this. A sensitive nature of discussions on military problems and continued acute trade and economic differences between the U.S. and Spain.

Observers point out that Washington made use of the opportunity to pressure Madrid again in a bid to carry through its plans for involving Spain in NATO. In so doing the administration brazenly speculated on the instability of the domestic political situation in Spain and the fragility of its democratic institutions, which graphically manifested itself in the recent abortive military coup.

At the same time Washington tried to secure Madrid's consent to the prolongation of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation, which included provisions for U.S. military bases in Spain. Far from everyone in Spain supports the plans of the NATO circles led by the U.S. and the Spanish Government to make the country a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Democratic opposition, first and foremost the Communist Party of Spain and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, stated on many occasions that the country's joining NATO will put in jeopardy its national sovereignty, upset the military balance existing in Europe and lead to the escalation of the arms race.

HABIB MIDEAST MISSION, ISRAELI RAIDS SCORED

LD102154 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 10 Jul, TASS--This new visit to the Middle East by the special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan--Philip Habib was punctuated by a new raid of the Israeli military on a Palestinian camp in south Lebanon. For forty minutes Israeli, U.S.-made fighter-bombers bombed and strafed with rockets a vast area to the north and to the south of the Az-Zahrani River. The toll of this bandit action is--about 20 killed and wounded, and serious damage done to different facilities and plantations of south Lebanese fellahs and Palestinians. Thus, the intermission in the bandit raids in Lebanon, due to the parliamentary elections in Israel, is probably over, and the Zionist rulers intend to recommence sowing death in neighbouring Arab countries.

It is pointed out in the political circles in the Lebanese capital that the American press writing on Philip Habib's "peace-making" mission makes much of the "restraining" influence of the special representative of the U.S. President with regard to Israel's aggressive actions. Today Tel Aviv has proved, not by its words but its deeds, the real value of the behind-the-scenes diplomacy of the U.S. envoy. Philip Habib has arrived in the Middle East with the sole purpose of trying to obtain--in Israeli interests--a withdrawal of the Syrian air defense missile complexes in the al-Biqa' Valley protecting the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon from the aggressive raids of Israeli Airforce.

Despite the slanderous allegations of Tel Aviv, these are purely defensive weapons which do not and cannot pose any threat to Israel's "security," but it effectively undermines the self-proclaimed monopoly of the Israeli Airforce to the air space of the sovereign Lebanon. And the envoy of the White House is precisely advocating the preservation of this Tel Aviv monopoly. This policy, watchers stress in Beirut, is erroneous a priori and further heightens tensions in Lebanon, which incidentally is what Begin is after; the main task, it is stressed here, is to curb the aggressor and to restore peace and tranquility to Lebanon.

CONTINUING AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES CRITICIZED

LD101040 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jul, TASS--The United States has taken the decision to earmark additionally 21 million dollars as aid to "Afghan refugees", now on the territory of Pakistan. This was reported here on Thursday by a representative of the U.S. Department of State A. Ramberg. In accordance with the decision, the total allocations as aid to "Afghan refugees" in 1981 fiscal year will grow up to 93 million dollars. In 1980 fiscal year the United States spent for the purpose 44 million dollars.

It is well-known that Washington's allocations are intended primarily for training and arming gangs of counterrevolutionaries, based on the territory of Pakistan. Through the efforts of the United States and China, northwestern areas of that country were turned into a huge centre of aggression. Tens of thousands interventionists were trained, and are being trained, gangs are being formed there to be sent to Afghanistan.

Washington's decision to give greater aid to "Afghan refugees" shows that the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is entering a new, more dangerous stage. The United States openly interferes into Afghanistan's affairs and uses the events in that country and around it to aggravate the situation in that region of the world.

One thing should also be noted. Islamabad allowed the territory of Pakistan to be used for armed aggression against the people's system in Afghanistan. Sooner or later it will turn against Pakistan itself.

U.S. TROOP MOVEMENTS IN FRG VIEWED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD102202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Jul 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] UPI reports from Bonn that the Chief of Staff of U.S. Land Forces Gen Edward Meyer, who is at present on a tour of Western Europe, has announced that American troops in West Germany will shortly be moved closer to the frontiers of the socialist countries. May we remind you that the United States keeps in West Germany an armed contingent numbering more than 200,000. The greater part of it is stationed in the numerous U.S. bases in central and southern regions of the FRG.

Well, the Pentagon representative has declared in Washington that the moving of the American troops nearer to the frontiers of the socialist countries is a plan thought out in advance, a long time ago. In other words, this is a provocative build-up of American troops right on the frontiers of the socialist states.

GERASIMOV COMMENT ON REAGAN DEFENSE POLICY

LD102138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 7 Jul 81

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gerasimov]

[Text] Washington's militarist enthusiasm arouses growing concern and here is an example of that. Recently, Weinberger recalled the first Punic War. That was a very long time ago. The Romans gained the upper hand over the Carthagenians because they invented something new, the grapnel. Then Weinberger recalled the Battle of Crecy. That was a long time ago, in 1346 when the English routed the French by using longbows which the French did not have.

Turning to the present, the secretary of defense draws the following conclusion: It is necessary to mobilize American creative potentials and overtake the Soviet Union in the quality of military equipment--that is to invent something like engineer (Garin's) hyperboloid and thus lay the ground for a hope of victory. This is not the first time that the serious word "victory" comes out of the mouth of the American secretary. But how does he understand victory in a nuclear war? It would be very interesting to know. Victory, according to Weinberger, is having sufficient nuclear potential during the course of a protracted war. It is even possible to imagine the country as destroyed but somewhere in the ocean, on the sea bottom, there will still be an American submarine with still unused missiles and--according to the defense secretary--that already is a victory.

For the time being in the United States there is an argument about whether the administration has a foreign policy. Reagan says there is one, and he is asked to show it. To make up for this all seem to agree that there is no military strategy. There is an expensive military buildup. But for what purpose and why?

Willy Brandt in his interview of 1 July presented the question as follows: Either the policy will get hold of things, or it will capitulate in the face of military technology. The problem of insuring security in the nuclear age was for a long time not so much a matter of military technology as a matter of policy. It is a matter of how not to fight and not of how to fight.

ZORIN SCORES WHITE HOUSE ADVISER PIPES' COMMENTS

LD121452 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] There seems to be some argument in America as to whether the Reagan administration has a clear-cut foreign policy. Critics of the administration say it has none. The White House, they say, is drifting with the current. President Reagan disagrees. He points to the number of meetings he has had with the leaders of other nations since entering the White House. But if we concede that the administration does know what it wants in foreign policy, so far it has only made clear what it does not want. It does not want a lessening of world tension or a dialogue with the Soviet Union on a parity basis, or preservation of the present strategic balance.

But what does it w[illegible] Certainly the anti-Sovietism that appears to be the jumping off point of all [illegible]ctions cannot be considered constructive policy. The policy of the seventies of normalizing relations with the Soviet Union had the purpose of preventing a global nuclear conflict. Can this danger be seen as a reasonable alternative to less tension? Obviously not. The Reagan administration has elaborated the negative aspects of a foreign policy but set no positive goals, unless, of course, we can accept the schizophrenic idea suggested by the White House official Richard Pipes that the Soviet Union must either give up its system and ideology or there will be war.

Just imagine someone in the Moscow Kremlin saying that the United States must give up its system and ideology or the Soviet Union would have to resort to nuclear weapons to prove the superiority of socialism. I have no doubt Americans would see such a statement as shocking blackmail. I hasten to say that Soviet officials would never think of making such statements, but American officials do. You can understand, therefore, the reaction of Soviet people. I have called Richard Pipes' idea schizophrenic. I have no way of knowing whether Mr Pipes is in the hands of a psychiatrist but politically the idea is indeed schizophrenic. It is not only unrealistic to threaten the Soviet Union, it is unrealistic to try to upset the strategic balance in the world. The Soviet Union is ready for any serious talks to slow down the arms race, but it will never allow the United States to gain military superiority.

So the situation in the future will be the same as it is today. There will be a powerful Soviet Union and a powerful United States, and the two will have to choose between a nuclear holocaust and efforts to find a way to live in peace. The Soviet Union has made it quite clear what it wants. President Brezhnev has stated time and again that this country wants to keep the world from slipping into a nuclear disaster. It will make any effort to negotiate the problems that divide it and the United States. The Reagan administration unfortunately has yet to state what reasonable alternative it sees to a policy of easing tensions and promoting normal relations with the Soviet Union. Instead it is fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and aligning itself with all groups in the world that oppose the Soviet Union.

BOROVIK ARTICLE ON RICHARD ALLEN'S PAST CAREER

PM101521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Genrikh Borovik: "The Quiet American Has Become Enraged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world speaks of military circles headed by U.S. imperialism shamelessly encouraging acts of aggression and international banditry and fueling international tension, trying to accustom people to the idea of the permissibility of using nuclear weapons and to conceal all this with the flagrant fabrication of the "Soviet military threat."

The militarist circles consist of people who unfortunately sometimes have considerable clout and influence and possess practical levers for wielding this influence. It seems to me that writers and journalists, responding to the Supreme Soviet appeal, could greatly benefit the struggle for peace by so to speak extracting from militarist circles the specific bearers of evil and placing them "in the middle" on general display.

The British writer Graham Greene wrote a novel entitled "The Quiet American." Its hero, Mr Pyle, is a respectable young scientist who has graduated from college and worships his professor, who taught him that American democracy is the highest democracy. He is a pleasant person in many respects. In addition he is an equable, calm person, in general a quiet American.

But Pyle is also a CIA agent. And he performs a most delicate mission. Pyle leads a clandestine operation involving the detonation of fragmentation grenades in what used to be Saigon. The grenades are planted in the city's most crowded places--movie theaters, cages, a park and a market. What for? The aim is simple--to accuse the communists of these monstrous crimes. And the guarantee of his steadfastness is the professor's book proving that American democracy is the best democracy and the American way of life the most perfect way of life, while the American concept of happiness is the supreme concept. As we know, Pyle always carries this book with him.

He kills, guided by the book's notions of life, good and evil. He knows from his university days that people who do not live as they do in America must be taught how to live. If they do not want to learn they must be forced, punished, taught a lesson.

...In 1966 I visited California--the Hoover Institute of War and Revolution which, as is well known, is one of the most reactionary scientific organizations in the United States. At that time I was working on a play about the fate of postrevolutionary Russian emigres in America, and I asked permission to see old emigre newspapers and journals there.

In 2 or 3 days I was informed that an institute employee, a young man but, they said, a very promising specialist scholar in the field of U.S.-Soviet relations, whose opinion U.S. Government circles took into account, wanted to talk with me.

I entered the "promising scholar's" office and saw Pyle. Of course, I did not recognize him immediately. The idea that this was Pyle came later. But the feeling was there straight away. He was a comparatively young man of 30-35, clean shaven, with hair neatly cut, (which in the sixties and the Vietnam war era, when not only students but teachers wore long, disheveled locks and did not shave, singled out my interlocutor to a powerful degree and was obvious) and very neatly dressed in a civil servant's suit and civil servant's shoes. I had the opportunity to take a particularly close look at the shoes, since they were resting on the desk behind which my interlocutor was sitting and on which he placed his feet.

Our talk was not very long and was quite futile.

The specialist in U.S.-Soviet relations set about arguing that a local nuclear war could not be ruled out in our time, that a preemptive nuclear strike against the military centers of a potential enemy was a perfectly natural thing, and that if one state knew that seemingly dangerous nuclear research was underway in a neighboring state, then there would be nothing dishonorable in wiping these centers from the face of the earth.

I replied that a "local" nuclear war in our time was impossible, that it would immediately grow into a world conflict. In addition, a nuclear strike is "local" only from the viewpoint of the person who deals it, if he is hoping to escape unscathed, as was the case in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for instance. But for the hundreds of thousands of people who died and their millions of relatives, "localness" is only an immoral play on words. The same applies to the U.S. bombings in Vietnam. A far more accurate word for them is banditry.

My interlocutor squinted evilly.

"You are trying to moralize with me. But you know perfectly well that our actions in Vietnam were enforced. We had to stop communism. We had to break your strategy of a world state. After all, you will not deny that your country is seeking world rule!"

I burst out laughing and replied that it was amusing to hear old fairy-stories within the walls of a scientific institution.

"It's an old story but not a fairy-story. You have still not abandoned your doctrine of the victory of communism throughout the world. It is written in all your party's policy documents. You are preparing revolution throughout the world! For instance, you trained Fidel Castro and Che Guevara."

"You might just as well accuse the ancient Roman slave leader Spartacus of causing the Civil War in the United States and training the generals who defeated the southern slave owners' troops...."

In brief, the talk was futile and soon ended. I was surprised not by the man but by the fact that a man with the level of political thinking of an American Army sergeant had been described to me as a promising scholar. And I was also surprised by his similarity to Mr Pyle.

A month later the Washington POST published another article about the "Soviet threat" to the United States. It contained a paragraph stating that a Soviet spy had come to collect intelligence at the Hoover Institute on the pretext of "gathering material for a play!" The article was unsigned, but for some reason I had no doubt that my interlocutor had a hand in it.

I soon forgot him. But 2 years later I learned that he had been appointed adviser to President Nixon, who had just entered the White House then. My surprise, however, did not last long, since he has soon dismissed for an "overenthusiastic approach" to questions of U.S.-Soviet relations--that was how the U.S. newspapers put it.

But 13 years elapsed and suddenly there was news. My acquaintance emerged again. This time in the very lofty post of President Reagan's assistant for national security.

We are talking, of course, about Richard Allen.

Perhaps he has changed in 13 years, I thought. After all, time is a good teacher. But when the new U.S. administration began to accuse our country of helping terrorists and preparing revolutions, I saw in this my acquaintance's phraseology and his mode of thought.

When the news of the Israeli bombers' bandit attack on the nuclear research center near Baghdad flew round the world, I thought--that's his stance, his handwriting.

When the White House speaks of the Soviet threat, I see before my eyes Richard Allen and the hero of Greene's novel, who killed children in Saigon to accuse the communists of doing it.

I found out later that Richard Allen's life has not been as straightforward as might seem at first glance, at any rate it had not always been subordinated only to an "idea." And in this he differs from the hero of Graham Greene's novel.

It emerged recently that the "promising scholar" Richard Allen was engaged in sharp practice even in the sixties, declaring that he had a "doctor of sciences" degree which, it transpired later, no one had ever conferred on him (he made two attempts to gain this degree--once at Notre Dame University in Indiana and once at the University of Munich, and failed on both occasions).

Richard Allen cooperated closely with the U.S. financier Robert Vesco, known not only for his wealth but also for his very firm links with the Mafia. One of Vesco's favorite ideas was to organize a tax-free paradise on some island where gaming houses could be opened. After the revolution in Portugal in April 1974 Richard Allen suggested that Vesco organize this "paradise" in the Azores. For this he advised organizing a pro-fascist coup in the Azores with the aid of the supporters of Portuguese fasicsm and U.S. Mafiosi, securing the island's separation from Portugal and transfer to the U.S. Mafia which would open gaming houses there and, understandably, retain U.S. military bases. With Vesco, Allen went so far as to organize (with the CIA's aid, of course) a hired army consisting of profascist Portuguese refugees concentrated in southern Massachusetts and trained under the leadership of Mafiosi for a landing in the Azores.

It transpired that Allen has established very close ties with Japanese business. He was for a long time virtually in the service of a very large Japanese company, thus violating the law under which it is illegal for U.S. citizens connected with state foreign policy activity to receive money from foreign companies. They must be registered as foreign agents.

If Allen is formally found guilty of these crimes, he faces a fine of up to $10,000 or up to 5 years in prison.

He has other sins of a financial nature which likewise distinguish him greatly from the hero of Graham Greene's novel.

Of course, Richard Allen is just one of those who comprise the echelon of militarist circles in the United States. But he occupies a most prominent place among them. It is painful to admit that the welfare of peace may largely depend on the position of such a man.

BREZHNEV CABLES REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD032042 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed the following telegram to President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America:

"Esteemed Mr President,

Please, convey to the American people congratulations and wishes of peace on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America--the Independence Day."

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Tsedenbal Statement

LD101247 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul, TASS--"The Mongolian people's revolution of 1921, which emerged victorious under the direct influence of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, became a radical turning point in the history of the Mongolian people. It opened broad vistas for social progress and the all-round thriving of our country," said Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, who made a report at the solemn meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution here today.

The speaker described in detail progress in implementing the programme tasks of the party in the socialist industrialisation of the country. During the past 20 years over 160 industrial plants and other economic projects have been built, almost all the existing factories modernised and new industrial centres developed with the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, he said. As a result of the expansion of the sectoral structure of industry, the country is increasingly meeting its needs from the output of domestic industry.

The report notes the great role of cooperation with the Soviet Union. "Mongolian-Soviet friendship is the most precious asset which we should hand down to the succeeding generations," he stressed.

Throughout the 60 years of its existence our people's state has been invariably working for peace and for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," the speaker went on to say. Mongolia "will continue [to] facilitate in every way the implementation of the constructive initiatives made by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries with the purpose of lessening international tensions, preserving and strengthening detente, and averting the threat of another world war."

"In today's conditions of increased threat of war, it is very necessary to take every reasonable step to avert the threat of war and to put an end to the dangerous arms race. This is the purpose of the Soviet programme for the 1980s which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress," he said.

Military Parade Held

LD110925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] A military parade and a demonstration by the working people took place in Ulaanbaatar today on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. On the central rostrum were Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium; Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; other Mongolian leaders and military chiefs. There were also the head of the Soviet party and government delegation, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the heads of foreign delegations which had come for the celebrations.

The traditional Mongolian people's festival also took place today at the capital's stadium.

GROMYKO TELLS AFGHAN ENVOY EEC PLAN 'UNREALISTIC'

LD101421 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul, (TASS)--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, Habib Mangal.

In the course of the conversation, the sides discussed a number of questions of mutual interest. During the exchange of views in connection with the proposal for holding an international conference on Afghanistan, recently advanced by some Western countries, Andrey Gromyko stressed the unrealistic nature and inacceptability of the proposal. The proposal does not correspond to the task of a political settlement of the situation which developed around Afghanistan if only because it is planned to examine questions relating to Afghanistan without the participation of the representatives of the Afghan Government.

It was stressed once again in this connection that the proposals set forth in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14, 1980, and the proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress constitute the constructive foundation for such a settlement.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

MAKEYEV RECEIVES DRA HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER

PM101317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 30 June, V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Gol Dad, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and minister of higher education, who is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Questions of developing the education system were discussed.

A. A. Bulgakov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

PRVADA REPORTS AFGHANISTAN LAND REFORM PLANS

PM130759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Land Reform"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jun--The press has published a PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA Council of Ministers resolution on land reform. It stresses that the national democratic revolution being carried out in the DRA aims to build a society free of exploitation and sets itself the task of destroying all feudal vestiges in social and national relations, of limiting land ownership on a large scale and providing land for peasants, nomads and agricultural workers with little or no land, and of boosting the economy and raising the population's living standards.

One of the most important tasks listed is to provide assistance in organizing agricultural cooperatives. Great attention will be paid to carrying out work to construct and repair irrigation systems, roads and other installations for public use.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND GREETINGS TO PEN SOVAN

PM130744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Pen Sovan, chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Council of Ministers, on his appointment to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Pen Sovan,

We cordially congratulate you on your appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We express confidence that cooperation and friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are based on the inviclable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will develop and grow stronger to the benefit of the peoples of our fraternal countries, in the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

We wish you successes in your responsible work for the sake of the happiness and prosperity of the Kampuchean people and the building of the foundations for a socialist society on the rejuvenated soil of Kampuchea.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

PRC'S SUPPORT OF 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO STATIONS HIT

OW120012 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary: "They Match Their Deeds to Their Words"]

[Text] In our times there are still people who match their deeds to their words. Take the Chinese leaders, for instance. Earlier, the Beijing leaders had promised Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to close down the Voice of the Malayan Revolution, which was broadcasting subversive propaganda from Chinese territory. On 30 June the radio signed off from the air for good. This shows that the Beijing leaders match their deeds to their words.

However, for some unknown reason, Singapore and Malaysia did not express their appreciation. Is it because a new Voice of Malayan Democracy started operation next day after the Voice of the Malayan Revolution stopped broadcasting from Chinese territory?

According to Hong Kong weekly FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, this new radio carries the same provocative broadcasts as its predecessor. The Voice of the Malayan Revolution stopped operation as the Chinese leaders had promised. But, they did not mention the Voice of Malayan Democracy [words indistinct]. If some Southeast Asian countries do not like the broadcasts by the new radio, Voice of Malayan Democracy, can they request that the Chinese leadership suspend the radio's operation? Will the Chinese leaders, the self-styled friends of Southeast Asian countries, meet their request? Who can guarantee that the provocative broadcasts from Chinese territory will not be resumed immediately under a new signboard? Beijing can find various names for radio stations carrying subversive propaganda, but [words indistinct].

PRAVDA REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN LAOS

PM100940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "Quickening the Pace"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane, June--The first 5-year plan in the country's history has been advancing across Lao soil for over 5 months. The resolution adopted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government "On the Basic Guidelines for the Republic's Social and Economic Development for 1981-85" defines its main tasks. These are the accelerated development of industrial production, the further implementation of progressive transformations in the agricultural sphere, and a substantial improvement in the people's living standards.

Soviet-Lao economic cooperation continued to develop in the past 3-year period. With a view to further strengthening and expanding the ties between our states, the Soviet-Lao Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was created in February 1979.

The fruit of cooperation can be seen everywhere in the LPDR today. I witnessed, 3 years ago, the commissioning of the first road bridge over the Nhen River in Houaphan Province built with the USSR's active assistance. In Laos it was immediately called the friendship bridge. There was something symbolic in the fact that the bridge was erected on the legendary Highway 6, along which various kinds of aid from the land of the soviets were shipped to the liberated regions during the war. The Nhen Bridge is just one of the many testimonies to developing Lao-Soviet cooperation. And it is no accident that top LPDR Government awards were presented for the first time [presumably to Soviet citizens] to its builders.

Since then the number of friendship construction sites has increased considerably. There are the big oil refinery near Vientiane, motor vehicle repair shops, and a hospital with sophisticated equipment. A agricultural equipment repair base on the outskirts of the capital and the Latsen state stockraising farm in Xieng Khouang Province are being constructed now with the USSR's technical assistance. Soviet specialists are carrying out geological prospecting for tin deposits and raw material for brick and cement plants and are planning two bridges on national Highway 13.

With every passing day the republic is growing stronger and our cooperation is acquiring ever new facets. A protocol was signed recently on the results of coordination of the USSR and Lao state plans for 1981-85, which outlines measures for resolving economic questions connected with ensuring the stable development of the LPDR national economy and coordinates the main avenues of the two countries' economic cooperation for the 5-year period.

The LPDR's successes have been achieved under conditions where considerable material resources and manpower are having to be diverted to the task of repelling acts of subversion inspired by the forces of external reaction, imperialism and hegemonism. The fact that Laos, with Vietnam, has become an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia causes frenzied malice among its enemies. But the Lao revolution is advancing confidently along the path of eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism's legacy and feudal-monarchist system. It has reliable friends.

KALIN RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM PHILIPPINES 4 JUL

PM101347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 4 July I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Philippines. He took part in F. Marcos' presidential inauguration ceremony.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 10 JUL

LD101330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] In Warsaw a PZPR Central Committee plenum opened today. The participants will examine questions connected with preparation for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD130729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a CPSU delegation left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in the proceedings of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It is headed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation includes Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee: Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

OLENICHEV REPORTS ON RECENT POLISH STRIKES

LD101747 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Dispatch by Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] Nothing is perhaps needed so much by Poland now than a general feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country and peace and productive work. Peace is needed in order to normalize the economic situation which has been disrupted by a crisis and to assess the reserves. Productive work is necessary in order to halt the decline in the national income which has fallen this year by 15 percent compared with last year, which was also not the happiest year for the Polish economy. However, the recent days have once again demonstrated that in the country not everybody understands or wants to understand the evident truths and that the normalization of the situation is still far off. Poland has again been faced by a series of strikes. On Wednesday, dockers in the Baltic ports went on strike. On Thursday, for 4 hours the work at Warsaw Airport came to a standstill. The same day, public transportation in the town of Bydgoszcz did not function for 2 hours.

In all these cases, as the Warsaw paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY writes, strikes were held under suspect, purely local and artificially created motives. And in all the cases, the Solidarity trade union was behind them. How can these strike actions be explained? With the irresponsibility of one or other local leaders of the trade union? There is certainly not the least little feeling of responsibility. However, in the view of the Polish press, the reasons go much deeper. There are anti-socialist forces which are trying to exacerbate the situation in the country on the eve of the PZPR extraordinary congress. Thus what is at stake is a dangerous political game in which the fate of Poland is put at risk.

These actions have met with the decisive condemnation of the Polish workers. For instance, the work collectives of the major industrial enterprises in the Bydgoszcz region have publicly protested in connection with the urban transportation strike and have stated that they believe that the strike was not necessary and that it was damaging.

POLISH AIRLINES SUFFER 'SEVERE LOSS' FROM STRIKE

LD101500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] PAP reports that the leaders of the Solidarity trade union organization within state airline company, LOT, instigated a 4-hour strike on 9 July. They submitted deliberately unacceptable demands of a political nature. The strike upset the normal working of the airports. Flights were cancelled both on internal and international lines. Most of the foreign airlines cancelled flights to Poland. Acting director-general of LOT, Zwierzynski, told journalists that as a result of this the airline company and the state have suffered a severe financial loss.

POLISH WEEKLY OPPOSES 'REVISIONIST TRENDS'

PM101226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Principled Positions"]

[Text] The invitation was not without an element of humor:

"Come to our little jubilee celebration. It is our fifth issue, after all...."

I accepted the invitation. Indeed, the publication in question was the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC (REALITY) which, as soon as it appeared, took a prominent place in Poland's multicolored information mosaic. In the present situation of fierce political struggle, with the mass media going all out to attract and keep an audience, it is not easy to launch a new publication. Solid success only comes if the publication adopts, at the very outset, a clear position on what is taking place in society. RZECZYWISTOSC has adopted a clear position and is defending it resolutely and, I would even say, valiantly.

"We regard it as our primary task," I was told at the editorial office, "to defend the Marxist-Leninist foundation of the PZPR, to unite all social forces who adopt genuinely Marxist-Leninist positions and to struggle for a socialist way of taking the country out of the present crisis, which means struggling against those who are seeking, on the pretext of 'renewal,' to direct the processes which are taking place into an antisocialist channel."

When analyzing events, the weekly relies on its aktiv, consisting of workers and representatives of the intelligentsia, firmly upholds the line of defending socialist gains in Poland and opposes attempts to undo the existing system and to belittle the undoubted achievements of people's power and the leading role of the party of Polish communists.

Articles in RZECZYWISTOSC--whether they concern the reasons for the profound social and political crisis, acute problems of economic life or views of Poland's recent and very recent history, which some people are trying so hard to "reinterpret"--are distinguished by resolute and principled assessments. This applies especially to materials devoted to the PZPR's role in the present situation. For example, an article "Conditions for Unity, Prerequisites for a Split," published in the weekly's fifth issue, talks bluntly about the division in the party between those who want to restore PZPR unity on a Marxist-Leninist basis and the opportunists who are effectively endeavoring to transform it into a social democratic party. RZECZYWISTOSC uses all the power of party journalism to combat reformist and revisionist trends.

Many people, I repeat, have taken to the new weekly's sharpness and resolve. The editorial board also receives letters from outspoken opponents full of downright threats. One of them, signed "a well-wisher," reads as follows: "Make no mistake about it, in this country your days are over. If you don't believe me, see for yourselves. In Otwock they only set a militia station on fire; in Warsaw an entire editorial office could be burned down." The fire brigade has at least been warned, it said. But the very fact they received the anonymous letter says a lot.

"Judging by the letters and telephone calls," my colleagues continued their story, "we have scored a bull's-eye. We have forced the enemy to show his true face and caused anxiety in his ranks. We are being attacked for a whole variety of reasons. There was a big fuss, for example, with people asking why we get yet another weekly when paper is in such short supply. So all those slanderous, illegal leaflets published in editions running into thousands are not printed on paper? One was published recently in Gdansk, a dirty leaflet concerning our weekly. Our enemies pin all kinds of labels on us--'die-hard,' 'conservative,' 'hard as iron.' When there is a political struggle labels are often bandied around, but that will not stop us or frighten us. And people will see in the end whose side the truth is on."

....I was at the editorial office as they were starting to prepare the seventh issue of the weekly. People are working there in what could be described as field conditions. There is just one telephone. As for teletype and office car, they are just a dream. But the inconvenience is the last thing they think about. Their main concern is to get the party publicist's view across to the broad reading public, to help them orient themselves properly.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS NATO 'PRESSURE' ON POLAND

PM101111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Yu. Nalin: "Inciters"]

[Text] The unprecedented strong pressure from Western anticommunist propaganda centers to which Poland has been subjected for almost a year now is marked by a characteristic feature--coordination and unity of action by the enemies of People's Poland. This is implemented by NATO headquarters. And it is a case not only of sessions of its leading organs--for instance, the recent sessions of the NATO Council or Military Planning Committee, at which discussion of the situation in Poland has been the unfailing "dish of the day." It is a fact that the ideological services of the NATO countries headed by the United States are taking a direct part in the "psychological warfare" against Poland. This is manifested in various forms. Instructional conferences and "seminars" are held for Western propagandists on Polish subjects (one such conference was held recently at the U.S. Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies). It discussed stepping up the activity of ideological subversion centers directed against Poland. Propaganda centers' anti-Polish activity is being coordinated with the current policy of governments, organizations, political parties, and various groupings of the NATO countries. There is an orientation course for diplomatic representatives and journalists from the Western countries who are in Poland, who are charged with the duty of maintaining contacts with the opponents of the socialist system and rendering them various support.

We should include here imperialist circles' use of emigre organizations. The close link between KSS-KOR and the Paris-published Polish counterrevolutionary emigre journal KULTURA provides an illustration. It is this journal--which is cunningly manipulated by imperialist circles--that published the "Oppositionist's ABC" which supplies ways and means of organizing the struggle against the socialist system in Poland, contains practical instructions for carrying out conspiratorial activity in Poland and sets out the scenario for a "peaceful" counterrevolution in the country. KULTURA's credo is "...to support...the process aimed at eliminating the foundations of socialism in Poland."

The Free Poland emigre organization cobbled together in the United States, the Polish Socialist Party in the FRG and so forth are active. It is not without interest that the Free Poland organization is headed by one (Ganf), who served in Hitler's Wehrmacht during the war and is linked with the CIA but is now pretending to be a friend of the Poles. The leader of the Polish Socialist Party in the FRG--Tadeusz Podgorski--who is also the chief of the Polish desk of the CIA's radio subversion station, Radio Free Europe, is a match for him.

The NATO propaganda services are not only planning acts of subversion but are setting the tone of bourgeois propaganda in its "interpretation" of Polish events and in its attacks on socialism. And it is no accident that different Western publications sometimes supply... the very same information couched in the same style. This is the result of the work of the NATO ideological service staffers with the mass media, which receive instructions and even readymade items for further dissemination in their own countries and "in the East."

VOA, the BBC, Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle are stepping up their anti-Polish campaign. The duration of Western broadcasts to Poland has reached 30 hours a day. A considerable proportion of them is devoted to readings of articles on Polish topics from the Western bourgeois press. And there is plenty to be derived from there: During one recent month alone the NATO countries' press published more than 3,000 items "analyzing" the situation in Poland. And this "analysis" is frequently based either on material by Polish counterrevolutionaries--the West's secret and open informers--or on articles from publications prepared in the same circles, which are passed off as the "voice of the Polish people."

Through propaganda channels beamed at Poland and through their own agents reactionary circles in the West are influencing the course of events in Poland and conducting a broad campaign to destabilize the socialist system in the country, to shake the sociopolitical and economic foundations and to discredit the Polish Government and the PZPR. Unceremonious demands are being made on the Polish authorities to tolerate the development of events and not to oppose the counterrevolutionary elements. Otherwise, the West intimidates, it will cease giving economic assistance, supplying raw materials and spare parts and granting additional loans. Antisocialist elements are openly being provoked to come out against the authorities, and an organized opposition is being nursed in Poland. It is recommended here that the chief place be allocated to propaganda of the "ideas" and activity in Poland of the antistate KSS-KOR organization, which the West is entrusting with the role of leader of the political opposition to the existing system in Poland. The actions of the rightwing of the Solidarity association are also being popularized, particularly as regards its attempts to put forward political demands and to intrude upon spheres of state activity. The press has already reported that Western radio stations use a special code to transmit instructions to the Polish antisocialist underground.

A characteristic feature of the current campaign is its extreme anti-Sovietism. Poland's enemies are trying to drive a wedge into Poland's relations with its allies, are slandering Soviet-Polish ties and the two peoples' fraternal cooperation and are seeking to sow among Poles negative feelings toward the Soviet people by disseminating provocative slander about the "external danger to Poland."

External and internal counterrevolution would like to liquidate socialism in Poland and wrest it from the socialist community.

While hypocritically urging restraint from any external interference in Polish affairs, the leaders of the North Atlantic alliance ignore the fact that it is precisely from Washington and the capitals of a number of its allies that "recommendations," "advice" and even "warnings" are continuing to issue with regard to how Poland's allies, primarily the USSR, and the Poles themselves should behave in the crisis situation which has come about.

As we see, it is precisely the United States and the NATO countries that are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, flouting the legal norms of interstate relations and violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

COMPARISON OF POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AKTIV NOTE

A comparison of the item entitled "Polish-Soviet Friendship Aktiv Issues Appeal," found on page F 1 of the 7 July Soviet Union Daily Report, with the TASS report published in IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 July, page 4, reveals the following variations:

Line four of IZVESTIYA reads: ...the greatest value, which must be cherished as the apple of our eye. This is stated...

Line five reads: ...appeal to the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society by...

Line six of IZVESTIYA reads:... held in Warsaw. These words, the appeal emphasizes, we address to you, dear friends, on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. From the tragic experience which fell to the lot of our peoples we derive the profound conviction that our friendship and fraternity are unbreakable.

Millions of members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society will serve with still greater determination the idea of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union. Today, when the...

Penultimate line reads: ...encroaches upon Poland. We will defend socialism and the alliance and friendship of our peoples as we would defend Poland's independence, the appeal says.

GENERAL YEPISHEV BEGINS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Departs Moscow

PM101026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left for the SFRY on 6 July on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, members of the military councils of branches of the Armed Forces and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Among the sendoff party were M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and Col I. Blagajic, military attache at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

Arrival in Belgrade

PM101027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul--A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Army Gen N. Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY federal secretary for national defense, received the Soviet military delegation. During the talk, which took place in a warm atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of further developing friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

The delegation met with Col Gen D. Petkovski, SFRY assistant federal secretary for national defense for the political and legal sectors.

FURTHER REPORT ON TIKHONOV'S BULGARIAN VISIT

PM101337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Exhibitions"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul--The CEMA comprehensive program in action--that is the theme of a photographic exhibition that has opened in the People's Palace of Culture in the Bulgarian capital. Another exhibition opened here describes successes in the development of Soviet electronics.

Today the exhibitions were visited by the leaders of the delegations which took part in the 35th CEMA Session. Comrade N.A. Tikhonov and other heads of government of the fraternal countries familiarized themselves with various exhibits describing the development of the CEMA countries' cooperation and the intensification and expansion of socialist economic integration.

BCP DEPARTMENT CHIEFS LEAD DELEGATIONS TO USSR

PM101334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of BCP party workers led by D. Dimitrov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee People's Councils and Mass Organizations Department, was in our country 30 June through 3 July.

The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's leadership experience and the activity of state organs and public organizations. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow's Frunzenskiy Raykom and they also visited Moscow's No 2 clock and watch plant.

In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and BCP a group of BCP party workers led by L. Dimitrov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Mass Media Department, was in the Soviet Union 29 June through 3 July.

The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of the organization of mass media work. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the PRAVDA editorial office and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

PRAVDA ON BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT, STATE POSTS

PM101104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "At a Bulgarian National Assembly Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun--The first session of the Bulgarian National Assembly commenced work here today. The deputies elected T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to the chairmanship of the Bulgarian State Council. S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, was elected chairman of the republic's National Assembly. G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the country's Council of Ministers.

GROMYKO RECEIVES KREISKY NOTE FROM AUSTRIAN ENVOY

LD101224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Hinteregger, the Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. The ambassador handed over a message from Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, addressed to Comrade Brezhnev. During the talk they touched on matters of Soviet-Austrian cooperation and some international problems, primarily concerning the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

ZAGLADIN MEETS WITH PCF MEMBER GREMETZ IN PARIS

LD111146 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Jul, TASS--Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee met here with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France. During the meeting which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on a broad range of issues concerning the work of the two parties, and the international situation. The necessity of intensifying the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, and for an early start of negotiations which could lead to a reduction of the level of armaments in Europe and the world was stressed during the meeting. The sides reaffirmed the striving of the CPSU and FCP for a further development of relations between them.

ITALIAN-SOVIET GAS PIPELINE TALKS CONTINUE

AU100903 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (ANSA)--A delegation of Italian Government officials is in Moscow to resume negotiations with Soviet authorities on the construction of a pipeline from the Siberian natural gas deposits to Western Europe. The current round of talks on the colossal project, scheduled to wind up Saturday, reportedly center on financing and the rates of interest to be attached to the credit line extended to the Soviet Union. The negotiations on these matters were begun in Rome in May but no agreement was reached at that time.

The members of the Italian delegation, led by the director general of economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Maurizio Bucci, include the Foreign Ministry chief of energy issues, Giuseppe Maria Borba, and officials from the Industry Ministry and the Bank of Italy. Also present for the talks in the Soviet capital is Giuseppe Ratti, the head of international affairs for the state-owned National Hydrocarbons Agency (ENI), a body closely interested in the construction of the pipeline. The negotiations are being conducted for the Soviet Union by the deputy foreign trade minister, Nikolai Ossipov.

West Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands are among the other Western European countries directly involved in the project for piping an estimated forty billion cubic meters of natural gas to Western Europe annually. The 4,500 kilometer-long pipeline would link the Siberian deposits to a terminal in West Germany and be extended to pipe natural gas to other Western European client states.

The cost of the project, opposed by the United States because of the political implications bound up with the potentially crucial source of energy, has been estimated at between 12 and 14 billion dollars. Though very little has been disclosed about the point reached in Italian-Soviet negotiations on credits, it has been learned that the Soviets have requested a 7.8 percent ceiling for interest rates on loans from West Germany, a market where interest rates currently vary from 13 to 16 percent.

PRINCE FAHD CITED ON SOVIET MIDDLE EAST PROPOSAL

LD112025 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince of Saudi Arabia, has called upon the leaders of Arab states to hold a summit conference to discuss the Soviet Middle East proposal. In an interview with LE REVUE DU LIBAN, he said that Arab leaders should study the proposal and define their common attitude toward it. It is significant that Prince Fahd made his statement at the same time that the parties to the Camp David agreements are redoubling their efforts to revive their talks about self-rule for Palestinians living in the occupied territories. The statement of a Saudi official and the importance he has attached to the new Soviet initiative, must be considered yet another confirmation that official circles in the Arab world are becoming increasingly convinced that the Soviet proposal, which calls for a conference on the Middle East attended by interested parties, is the only practical alternative to Camp David. Events have proved that Camp David aims only at fueling the crisis in the region and guaranteeing the proper conditions for the execution of imperialist and Zionist plots.

It is equally significant that attention should be paid to the Soviet intiative by an official in a state which for years has refused, and still refuses, to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and which continues to import American arms. It would appear that such arms have not succeeded in making the Saudi leadership feel more secure, particularly since the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor when Israeli aircraft violated Saudi airspace and American aircraft equipped with AWACS did not intervene.

It is true that Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz admitted in his interview that the AWACS were unable to give warning of the Israeli aircraft because the latter flew over the eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia which were not covered by the electronic defense system. However, many in the Arab world were not convinced by this explanation, which simply repeats official American explanations. In fact, some well-informed sources affirmed that Saudi aircraft equipped with AWACS helped the Israeli pilots execute their mission. In light of these facts, it is not surprising that the White House, having put out a few statements cautiously blaming Israel, hastened to confirm its readiness to give more F-16's to Israel. Larry Speakes, the official White House spokesman, said that six of these fighters would be delivered to Israel in mid-July. The news caused extremely negative reactions in the Arab world. Saudi officials did not conceal their displeasure at the U.S. attitude, which Saudi Minister of Information Muhammad Yamani described as an open challenge to the Arab world. He called for sanctions against the U.S., whose leadership ignores the rights and the interests of the Arabs and obstructs efforts to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East.

The Saudi leadership continue their efforts to relieve tension in the region and to guarantee the security of their country by political means. That is why Saudi leaders are taking heed of the Soviet initiative in the Middle East.

AFP REPORTS ZAGLADIN COMMENTS ON SYRIAN MANEUVERS

NC101311 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Jul (AFP)--Kremlin spokesman Vadim Zagladin today confirmed that Soviet troops landed on Syria's northern coast recently during naval exercises. Interviewed on French television, Mr Zagladin said the troops landed in Syria on the basis of a Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty signed last October, which called for Moscow "to help Syria guarantee its defense."

The spokesman, who serves as deputy director of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's International Section, is considered the right-hand man of Mikhail Suslov, the number two man in the Soviet hierarchy.

While Mr Zagladin did not deny reports that some 12,000 marines landed on Syrian territory and that the Soviet Union maintains several thousand military advisers in Syria, he said their presence did not indicate permanent stationing of Soviet troops in an Arab country, but rather "training maneuvers."

"The Soviet Union has no military bases nor troops deployed outside its territory, except in Warsaw Pact countries," Mr Zagladin said, declaring that the landing was "not an occupation of Syria, or anything of the sort." He attributed Soviet participation in the exercises to "the concern for helping to establish a lasting peace in this region of the world." Such a peace, he said, "would guarantee the frontiers and security of all the Arab countries and Israel, and would give the Palestinians the right to determine their own destiny and have their own state."

Mr Zagladin added that he "believed" that "Syria is now threatened by Israel." He said leaders in Damascus were concerned about defending the country but did "not have the idea of attacking anyone."

"There is not a big difference between the positions of the Soviet Union and France" on the Middle East problem, the Soviet official said. "We believe that if our countries act together in favor of a lasting peace in the region, it will be useful for the whole world."

SYRIA'S AL-KHAYIR DISCUSSES SOVIET ECONOMIC TIES

PM130731 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 3

["Correspondent" interview with Yahya al-Khayir, Syrian minister of the Euphrates Dam: "On an Equal Basis"]

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Yahya al-Khayir, Syrian minister of the Euphrates Dam, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. A SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent met the Syrian minister and asked him to describe the development of cooperation between our countries.

[Question] What role does the Euphrates hydroelectric complex play in the development of agriculture in Syria and in the resolution of the country's other national economic problems?

[Answer] The Euphrates complex was constructed in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and is Syria's largest economic project. It generates 82 percent of all the electricity produced in the country. All the power units and accompanying equipment were supplied by the USSR. In the near future the Euphrates hydroelectric station will be generating 2.6 billion kilowatt-hours.

The irrigation system of the complex, which makes it possible to water over 640,000 hectares of arid land in the Euphrates Basin and to build new agricultural installations is of tremendous significance for Syrian agriculture. This in turn will enable the living standards of the Euphrates Basin population to be considerably raised.

I would like to mention with special satisfaction and gratitude the assistance of the USSR in the creation of the Euphrates complex. Six hundred Soviet specialists worked shoulder to shoulder with Syrian engineers on the construction of the dam and the building of canals, and their contribution to the solution of this complex problem is difficult to overestimate. Soviet and Syrian colleagues made up a united and cohesive collective and a spirit of sincere comradeship and mutual understanding reigned on the construction site.

[Question] What can you tell us about the plans for further joint expansion of the Euphrates complex and the development of the river basin?

[Answer] At present the Meskene and Balab Valleys are being opened up at an intensive pace in close cooperation with Soviet reclamation workers. By creating a water supply system and carrying out work to improve land planning, we plan to open up 200,000 hectares of new land there. A major pumping station with a capacity of 36 cubic meters of water per second, enabling 21,000 hectares of land to be irrigated, has already been built, and a new station with a capacity of 90 cubic meters per second is being built. Soon work will begin on constructing an additional regulating dam. It will enable the irrigation and and energy potential of the main water system of the Euphrates complex to be considerably increased and will create the foundation for the further expansion of the agricultural base in the region. In parallel with Soviet specialists we are carrying out hydrological research in the Euphrates basin with a view to organizing more rational utilization of the river's water resources.

[Question] During your stay in the USSR you visited a number of agricultural projects in Uzbekistan. What achievements of Soviet reclamation workers attracted your attention and what were your impressions of the trip?

[Answer] In the Uzbek SSR we were shown the so-called Golodnaya Steppe, and we were quite honestly literally astounded. The landscape there is similar to the Syrian landscape, but the whole of this formerly infertile land has been brought to life in the talented hands of Soviet engineers. Systems of canals and pumping stations have transformed the former desert into a real oasis. We would like to adopt the technology of the Uzbek agricultural workers for cultivating and reclaiming land and also the progressive work methods in the sphere of cotton growing and its mechanization. The successful implementation of the really titanic work of reviviing barren land is the most striking possible testimony to the transforming power of socialism and the boundless confidence of your people in the Communist Party, which is leading Soviet people toward the achievement of great goals.

[Question] How do you assess Soviet-Syrian cooperation at the present stage as a whole?

[Answer] Cooperation with the Soviet Union is a highly important factor in the successful development of Syria's national economy, its industry, agriculture and power industry. This cooperation is developing dynamically on the principles of equality and on a fraternal and mutually advantageous basis and is constantly expanding. The Euphrates hydroelectric power complex is an example and symbol of the fruitful economic ties between our two countries.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation encompasses not only the economy, trade and culture but also the sphere of international politics. The whole world knows that Syria is for the curbing of the Israeli aggressors who enjoy the patronage of American imperialism, demands the unconditional return of the lands they illegally occupy and angrily condemns Tel Aviv's barbarous actions in Lebanon and the recent bandit raid on Iraq. The Lebanonese state and nation are indivisible, the Palestinian people must obtain the right to self-determination and peace is necessary to the entire Near East--these are the basic principles of our foreign policy. And we are grateful to the Soviet Union for its help and support in the Arab peoples' just struggle.

PRAVDA REPORTS ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES' STATEMENT

PM101010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by Arab Countries' Communist and Workers Parties"]

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jul--The statement adopted at the meeting of representatives of the communist and workers parties of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia and other Arab countries in April-May 1981 has been distributed here. The meeting discussed the present international situation, the situation in the Near East, and topical problems of the Arab communist and national liberation movement. At present, the statement notes, the antagonism between the forces of socialism and national liberation, democracy and peace on the one hand and the forces of imperialism, aggression, and war on the other is being exacerbated in the international arena. International imperialism, headed by the United States, is trying to end the achievements of the progressive and peace-loving forces' struggle for the relaxation of international tension, peaceful coexistence and the peoples' freedom and social progress. It is seeking to build up military expenditure, deploy new missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe, create military bases in many parts of the world and aggravate relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The imperialists are stepping up interference in the peoples' internal affairs and trying to justify their aggressive intrigues against the national liberation movements by alleging that the latter are "international terrorism" backed by the Soviet Union. They are seeking to get hold of sources of raw material and profits and are impeding the creation of a just world economic system. In the Chinese leadership imperialism has acquired a loyal ally in implementing its plans.

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes this policy. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress confirmed the Soviet Union's intention to continue the implementation of the peace program, support the peoples' liberation struggle, rebuff the policy of exporting counterrevolution, and oppose any interference in the affairs of the socialist community states. The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries, stating their full approval of the peaceful Soviet initiatives, call on the broadest strata of the Arab public to support them actively.

The document notes the achievements of the working class of the capitalist countries in the struggle against the monopolies, and the successes and intensification of the social content of the world national liberation movement. This has been manifested in the consolidation of the revolutionary regimes in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique, the victory of the revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua, and the elimination of the racist regime in Zimbabwe. Despite all the complexities and difficulties it is encountering, the Iranian revolution has helped change the correlation of forces in the Near and Middle East in favor of the national liberation movement and has rendered great support to the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people.

The Arab national liberation movement has achieved considerable successes. The progressive regime has strengthened in Democratic Yemen and the Palestine Resistance Movement's positions have been consolidated. The role of the communist and workers parties, the working class, and trade unions and other progressive forces has increased. The influence of the ideas of scientific socialism has expanded. Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation have deepened. The signing of the Soviet-Syrian and Soviet-South Yemen treaties was a most graphic manifestation of this.

The statement sharply condemns the separate Camp David deal. Its full implementation has been thwarted by the Arab peoples with the support of the world's progressive anti-imperialist forces. A great contribution to this was made by the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with the participation of Syria, Libya, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO, and also by the Pan-Arab People's Congress, the patriotic forces of Egypt and Lebanon and the population of the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

The Arab peoples' position has been reflected in the decisions of the Baghdad and Tunis conferences of Arab heads of state. The Israeli Communist Party, playing an outstanding part in supporting the Palestinian people's struggle, has resolutely condemned Camp David.

World imperialism, headed by the United States, is seeking to restore its lost positions in the Arab countries. To this end it is trying to eliminate the Palestinian revolution and the political and socioeconomic achievements of the Arab national liberation movement and undermine Arab-Soviet friendship. With the aid of U.S.-influenced regimes, the imperialists are seeking to create in the Near East a new military-political structure linked with NATO and Israel and to turn the Arab Gulf Zone into their private domain. They promoted the unleashing of the war between Iraq and Iran and launched the slander campaign about the "Soviet threat" allegedly looming over the region.

Under these conditions, those taking part in the meeting stress, L. I. Brezhnev's proposal advanced from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress on a new international conference on the Near East bars the way to the plans of imperialism and Zionism and leads to a just settlement of the conflict. The Arab countries' communist and workers parties are stating their support for this proposal and urging the Arab states and sociopolitical forces also to support it and act toward its implementation. They state that a just settlement of the Near East problem is possible only on the basis of the liberation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland and create an independent state on their land under the PLO's leadership.

The Arab countries' fraternal parties believe that it is only imperialism which is threatening the peoples of the Arab Gulf Zone and their security and freedom of navigation in the region. They are convinced that L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean accord wholly with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of this region and state their full support for these proposals. They also support the appeal of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to convene a conference by heads of state of the region and other interested sides to discuss the question of eliminating the imperialist military presence here.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties condemned the war between Iraq and Iran as absolutely senseless and demanded its cessation and the solution of vexive issues through negotiations.

In the fifties, the statement stresses, the Arab peoples were able to defeat the Baghdad Pact, and the Eisenhower Doctrine with its military bases. And today they can abolish the new imperialist bases, preserve their independence and impede the transformation of our countries into imperialism's strongholds for waging an aggressive nuclear war. Those taking part in the national liberation movement are called on more than ever to exert the maximum effort to mobilize the broadest masses in each Arab country and on a pan-Arab scale to struggle to eliminate imperialism's military presence and in defense of their national sovereignty and independence.

Noting the achievements of the Arab national liberation movement at the present stage, those taking part in the meeting point to the prominent role played by individual detachments of this movement as a counterweight to the neocolonialist plans of imperialism and reaction. They stress the importance of cooperation between the Lebanese patriotic forces, the Palestine Resistance Movement and Syria's anti-imperialist regime, which has recently been the target of particularly strong U.S.-Israeli pressure and blackmail. The progressive patriotic forces of Egypt, the countries of the Arab West (Maghreb) and the Arabian Peninsula are making a substantial contribution to the Arabs' national struggle.

Imperialist circles are using in their own interests the difficulties which the Arab national liberation movement is encountering in its development, including the withdrawal of some Arab regimes from the ranks of the anti-imperialist front. Phenomena of this sort are mainly caused by the processes of social stratification within the ruling circles. Some of them are linked with the private capitalist sector, particularly the parasitical bourgeoisie. Under certain conditions this leads to compromise with the local reaction, to bargains with the West, to the national economy being harnessed to the world capitalist economy, to strengthened positions for the private sector, to antidemocratism and opposition to the people's movement, particularly the workers movement and to anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

For a successful struggle against the subversive actions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, it is essential to grant democratic freedoms to the people, the working class and its party, and all anti-imperialist parties and social strata. The Arab countries' fraternal parties state their solidarity with the Iraqi Communist Party and Iraq's other national-patriotic forces and with the Communist Parties of Sudan, Egypt and the progressive patriotic parties and forces of the Arab Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries.

An important role is played by class-based and political alliances among the national-patriotic and revolutionary forces. We are seeking to create national fronts in each country and on the scale of the entire Arab world in accordance with a national-democratic program which mobilizes the people's masses to a resolute struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for democracy and social progress, and for the consolidation of cooperation with international revolutionary forces, in whose vanguard march the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. These fronts are being created with mutual respect for their participants' political, organizational and ideological autonomy.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties warmly greet the great Soviet Union--the bulwark of the struggle for peace throughout the world, the peoples' independence, democracy and socialism. Expressing the feelings of progressive, patriotic forces and the people's masses, they address words of the most profound thanks and gratitude to the Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party for their broad and diverse aid to the Arab peoples. Soviet-Arab cooperation is a necessity stemming from our peoples' interest in the strengthening of national independence, social progress, and the safeguarding of international peace and security.

Broad social forces, including political movements under Islamic slogans, are being drawn into the struggle against imperialism, dictatorship, social oppression and corruption and for the conservation of national independence. This phenomenon is not new. Patriotic religious figures have in the past made a positive contribution to this struggle.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties are striving to pool and coordinate their efforts with these movements to attain their common goals. Our parties warn at the same time that the imperialists and their accomplices want to use reactionary forces and movements which hide behind religion to undermine national unity, to implant anticommunism and hostility toward any social progress, and to kindle hostility among religious communities. That is precisely what is happening in Syria, where the Muslim Brotherhood clique is operating.

To unite all forces in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism it is also important to adopt the correct stance with regard to national minorities. Proceeding from this premise, the Arab countries' communist and workers parties state their support for the Kurdish people's right to self-determination. They support the path chosen by this people in Iraq--the path of alliance with their brothers, the Arab people and of a joint struggle with them against imperialism, Zionism and reaction on the basis of the exercise of their right to autonomy under the conditions of a democratic regime.

The statement sets forth the main goals and tasks of the Arab communist movement at the present stage. The Arab countries' communists together with the other patriotic forces are repelling the imperialist onslaught and are seeking to thwart the Camp David deal once and for all and eliminate all forms of imperialist military presence. In this connection they consider it essential to galvanize the activity of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and mobilize the people's masses and their organizations to fulfill the decisions of the Pan-Arab People's Congress.

Expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples and in their national patriotic forces and communist and workers parties, those taking part in the meeting called for the consolidation of cooperation and the creation of the broadest combat alliance of all patriots and progressive figures in each Arab country and on a pan-Arab scale. They noted the need to continue the struggle for democratic freedoms, for the implementation of the masses' economic and social demands and the safeguarding of the rights of the working class, peasantry and all working people, and for the halting of persecutions against communists and other progressive figures and all patriots opposing imperialism.

The Arab countries' communists consider their most important task to be the struggle for peace and against the threat of a world thermonuclear war and for the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the sphere of disarmament, the limitation of the production and use of nuclear weapons, and the settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world. They expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence, democracy and social progress and stated their solidarity with the Polish communists in their struggle to preserve a socialist Poland.

The Arab countries' fraternal parties confirmed that they firmly advocate the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In conclusion the statement stresses that the Arab countries communists and workers parties, which are always in the front ranks of the nationwide struggle, will continue to occupy the place dictated to them by national duty and will struggle honorably for the cause of the people and the motherland.

SINAI FORCE GIVES U.S. 'BASE FOR OPERATIONS'

LD102156 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul, TASS--The United States, Israel and Egypt have agreed on all the aspects of the establishment of the so-called "multinational armed force" for the Sinai, Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ali said here. His statement was confirmed by Michael Sterner, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, who held talks with 'Ali on that issue.

As is known, Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo applied much effort to push the idea of setting up the "multinational force" through the United Nations and thus receive blessing for the Camp David deal on the part of the international organization. The force is to police the Sinai after Israel hands over the now occupied part to Egypt in April 1982. Because of the U.N. refusal to approve the unseemly undertaking, the sides agreed to set up a "multinational force" to be comprised mainly of American contingents and small military units from other countries for appearance's sake. The point at issue was probably the replacement of the Israeli occupation by the American one, and the deployment on the peninsula on a "legitimate" basis of American troops as the vanguard of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force.

The agreement, already approved by Tel Aviv, means that the Egyptian leadership has enabled the U.S. Army to have a base for operations in the heart of the Middle East for the first time in history. After the official signing of the agreement, the United States is entrusted with the task of implementing it, using arm twisting tactics to enlist the "consent" of some countries to take part in the "multinational force." According to press reports, Australia, New Zealand and a number of "banana" dictatorships from Latin America will become the first victims of U.S. pressure. The Scandinavian countries, on which Cairo and Washington staked, earlier stated their refusal to send their troops to the Sinai should the international force fail to receive a U.N. mandate.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS COSTA RICAN CP

PM101030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal congratulations to the communists of Costa Rica on the 50th anniversary of the Popular Vanguard Party's establishment.

For 50 years now the Popular Vanguard Party--the party of Costa Rican communists--has been leading the struggle of the country's working class against the dominance of U.S. monopolies and local oligarchy. Tempered in class struggles, your party has become recognized as the Marxist-Leninist leading detachment of Costa Rican working people. It consistently speaks out for the vital interests of the mass of the people, in defense of the motherland's national sovereignty and for democracy and social progress.

The loyalty of Costa Rican communists to the principles of proletarian internationalism is well known, as is their solidarity with socialist Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua, with the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay and other countries of Latin American against reactionary, proimperialist dictatorships. Soviet communists appraise highly your firm position in relation to any manifestations of anticommunism or anti-Sovietism and your active support of the new peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at improving the international situation and curbing the arms race.

We wish you, dear Costa Rican comrades, new successes in strengthening the party and heightening its influence in the cause of rallying all democratic and patriotic forces of the country in the name of the struggle for the basic interests of the Costa Rican people.

Long live the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party!

May the friendship between our parties and between the Soviet and Costa Rican peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA RAPS 'SLANDER' AGAINST CUBA

PM101056 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 3

[Aleksandr Moiseyev article under the "Fact and Fantasy" rubric: "School for Scandal"]

[Text] Over 200 years ago in the play of this name, the English dramatist Richard Sheridan brilliantly ridiculed the morals of bourgeois-aristocratic society. Since then the expression "school for scandal" has meant a gathering of scandal-mongers and slanderers.

Reading the bourgeois press and listening to foreign radio convinces you once again that there are still plenty of "Sheridan heroes" in the West. The real psychological warfare, for example, is waged these days by the United States and its allies against the Island of Freedom. "Currently," the Washington POST writes, "the idea seems to be to ... force other Latin American countries to agree to recognize Cuba as a threat to their security." To diplomatically translate it into generally accepted language, the White House's present aim is to present socialist Cuba as some kind of terrorist center threatening the security of all the Latin American and Caribbean countries. But the facts attest to the opposite.

Relying on the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the Island of Freedom has been growing stronger every year.

It has been setting the region's other states an example of what can be achieved by a small people demonstrating steadfastness and heroism. And, as a socialist state, the Island of Freedom deems it its internationalist duty to assist countries which need assistance. Is Cuba really "threatening" independent Grenada, for example, by cooperating in opening up its water resources, in health and education, in building up the fishing industry and in training national cadres? Or Jamaica, where last year alone Cuba's internationalist doctors treated 300,000 patients...? The Island of Freedom is also giving multifaceted aid to Nicaragua and Guyana. And fruitful economic, trade and cultural contacts are developing between Havana and Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina and Panama. And that is only in the Western Hemisphere! In all, the motherland of Jose Marti now maintains good ties with over 100 states.

"No single Latin American country," Comrade Fidel Castro has said, "whatever its social system, need fear Cuba's Armed Forces. We are profoundly convinced that all peoples must have the freedom to create their own destiny for themselves; that the people and only the people of each country can and will carry out its own revolution. Never has it been in the thoughts of Cuba's Government to take revolution to any country of this hemisphere by the force of arms of its fighting units." Has Cuba really taken a large part of Mexico's territory from it? Has this country landed 40,000 marines to suppress a revolution in Santo-Domingo? Or has it hitherto been occupying the Panama Canal Zone? Of course not! And everywhere in the world people know this.

But the slanderers are continuing the scandal. In an atmosphere of furious anti-Cuban hysteria, Washington succeeded in March of this year in persuading the Colombian Government to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba and in May in persuading Costa Rica to sever consular relations with it. "This decision causes no surprise," the Havana newspaper GRANMA notes in this connection. "The imperialists have long been trying to isolate our country from the other Latin American states." And how much effort they are making to drive a wedge between Cuba and Mexico, which have long had traditionally good relations...! It is noteworthy that Beijing's press and radio services are now joining increasingly actively in the anti-Cuban campaign. The CEMA Executive Committee holds a session in the Cuban capital. Beijing reacts with slander: "CEMA is striving to penetrate Latin America and to impose membership of its organization on it." Progressive transformations are under way in Nicaragua. Chinese propaganda proclaims the emergence of a "second Cuba." The Salvadoran patriots conduct a successful operation against the junta's butchers; the Maoists immediately sound the alarm: "This is the work of Cuban hands...!"

Beijing knows whose experience to imitate. Its radio services have concluded an agreement on cooperation with the Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, BBC and Voice of America stations. Beijing has announced a decision to open an institute for studying U.S. forms and methods of reporting. Chinese newspaper editors travel to the United States to "exchange experience." Is this not the perfect "school for scandal" on a world scale! Popular wisdom says: "If you sling enough mud, some will stick." Socialism's rabid enemies have mastered this truth, too. The school of lies through which they have passed helps them to sow dangerous seeds. But the shoots of truth are confidently making their way toward the light.

NICARAGUA SIGNS RADIO, OTHER AGREEMENTS IN MOSCOW

LD072212 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Agreements have been signed in Moscow to help Nicaragua build two radio stations and three training centers that will prepare staff for industry and farming. Nicaraguan Ambassador to Moscow Jacinto Espinoza Suarez has said this act indicates that the Soviet Union is ready to give a wide-scale support to his country.

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES TRADE, CONSUMER CONFERENCE

LD101912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] On 9-10 July, at the CPSU Central Committee, a conference-seminar of heads of the trade and consumer services departments of the union republics' party central committees, and the kraykoms and obkoms took place. The conference discussed questions of party leadership in trade and consumer services for the population in light of the directions contained in the report given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. There were exhaustive discussions on the questions of improving the organization of trade and consumer services and of strengthening the material base of these important branches of the nation's economy. The provision of improved equipment was also discussed as well as raising the level of work with cadres and training them to be courteous toward people and intolerant toward shortcomings and abuses. A large part of the conference was devoted to questions of improving trade resources and of making fuller use of existing potential and local reserves to this end.

At the conference a speech was given by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LOCAL ORE SUPPLIES FOR SIBERIAN STEELWORKS NEEDED

PM130718 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 July publishes on page 2 a report datelined Kemerovo-Irkutsk-Moscow by special correspondents V. Denisov and Yu. Levitskiy under the headline "Siberia's Ore Base." The article contrasts the situations at the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine, which operates "basically on local raw material" and at the West Siberian plant, "a sophisticated enterprise where almost every unit is the latest achievement of scientific and technical progress" but which uses raw material brought in from the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, arguing that "it is essential to supply the West Siberian plant with local ore resources too" and discussing how this can be done. "Major deposits of iron ore have been discovered in West and East Siberia," the article notes, yet "USSR Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy V.S. Vinogradov, talking about the complexities of the Siberian ore base and the prospects for its development, prefaced almost every thesis with the words: 'If they give us the money....'"

Denisov and Levitskiy go on to point out that "in overestimating the efficiency of some fields and paying insufficient attention to others, the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are increasingly steering a course toward raw material imported from elsewhere." "The prevailing unfavorable situation," they conclude, "requires the implementation of radical organizational and planning and economic measures," and "many specialists and economic managers believe that it would be expedient to create a single main administration or union association of the ore mining industry, for which the USSR Gosplan would plan funds under a separate heading by direct allocation."

TADZHIK PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS MANPOWER PROBLEMS

PM130806 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June publishes on page 3 a 2,200-word Dushanbe interview by PRAVDA correspondent O. Latifi with G.B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, under the headline "Vocations: Making Fuller Use of Manpower Resources," on Tadzhikistan's experience in "more actively training workers of indegenous ethnic groups, particularly young people from rural areas, and involving them in the opening up of new territories." Bobosadykova outlines measures to improve vocational and technical education in the republic and notes existing shortcomings in supplying the necessary range of cadres and in providing training for every young person. She goes on to note that the republic must "be more active in overcoming the inertia of tradition" and persuade young people from Tadzhikistan to work outside the republic, noting the role of the Russian language in this respect. Bobosadykova then discusses the problems involved in enabling women to take part in "socially useful labor," since women account for the "vast majority of the unemployed population" and often lack training opportunities.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9-12 JULY

LD110038/LD120423/LD130306 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 9-12 July. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 July

Farmers in Kazakhstan have gathered 5.5 million tons of hay to date, or 36 percent of the plan. (0030 GMT)

10 July

In the Ukraine, the harvest is underway with 2 million hectares of grain already harvested. (0800 GMT)

Farmers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have cut winter grain crops on 1 million hectares or half the sown area. The harvesting is proceeding rapidly despite heavy rains and thunderstorms. Pavlodarskaya Oblast farms have cut more than 300,000 tons of steppe grasses to date. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Uzbekistan have brought almost 300,000 tons of grain to state reception points to date. (1300 GMT)

11 July

In Kurskaya Oblast grass has been harvested on 140,000 hectares, which is almost 70 percent of the total area. More than 400,000 tons of hay have been procured in Omskaya Oblast to date. This is half of the planned amount. (0600 GMT)

Kirgiz sovkhozes and kolkhozes laid in 1,500,000 tons of fodder by today. The laying in rates are higher than last year's. First in Tadzhikistan to fulfill the year's tasks for laying in fodder are farms of the Dzhilikul and Shaartuz Rayons of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. Much more coarse fodder has been laid in than planned, including hay, haylage and straw. In the republic as a whole sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area of almost 250,000 hectares. This is more than 85 percent of the plan. (0800 GMT)

Reaping has reached the Central Chernozem Region. All the rayons of Belgorodskaya Oblast today began mass harvesting of the early grain crops which occupy here more than 700,000 hectares. (1030 GMT)

12 July

Farms in southern Tadzhikistan are harvesting corn for silage. The yield is 400-500 quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

Honey is being gathered in Kurskaya Oblast on over 50,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

The 100,000th ton of grain from the new harvest today reached the train reception points in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

The reaping of winter grain crops has already been carried out on an area of over 1 million hectares by Krasnodarskiy Kray machine operators. (1200 GMT)

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS FODDER PRODUCTION

LD101706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Summary] Correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports from the expanded session of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR which began work yesterday in Moscow.

The point under discussion is how in this 5-year period to increase quickly and to a greater extent the production of fodder for livestock farming. An extensive program is being discussed that has been prepared by scientists from the All-Russian Department of VASKHNIL. Agricultural frontrankers and leaders from many state and collective farms, specially invited to this session, are being listened to attentively here. Also taking part are leading party and administrative workers and scientists.

There are many examples in the republic where individual farms and even whole oblasts have obtained in a short time a significant addition to the production of coarse and succulent fodder, for example Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Omskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR. However, in a number of places serious lagging behind has been allowed in the development of the fodder base. This, for example, is the case in Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Tamboskaya Oblasts. In the past 5-year period the production of fodder here has not only not increased but has actually decreased. This demonstrates that the attention given to this important work here has lessened.

The program put forward by the scientists is diverse. It covers a whole complex of questions, the resolution of which is realistic for each farm. An important measure is the repeat sowings. These can be used successfully on a number of occasions even in the center of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Above all Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts are underestimating this. As a result the fodder acreage is not giving a full return. It is known that one of the most serious and limiting factors in increasing livestock produce is a lack of protein. There is a whole series of crops rich in this, first and foremost pulse crops such as peas. But the production of precisely this crop has been sharply reduced in Bryanskaya, Orlovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts for instance. The quality of the fodder being prepared is also important. Practice shows that first class hay or haylage is 30-40 percent more nutritious. If there is a week's delay in reaping the grass then the value is considerably reduced. The session is giving especially great attention precisely to grass.

Both scientists and practice show that attention to procuring hay has in recent years been somewhat reduced. Meanwhile, animals never get tired of high-quality hay. Academician Shatilov, who spoke at the session, compared the significance of hay for animals to that of bread for man. Another important aspect of fodder production is also under discussion by the session of the Council of Ministers: Many farms are using considerably too much grain for forage. In a number of cases this grain could be successfully replaced by various types of other feeds. Besides, this it should be given only in the form of (?compound) feed, balanced in nutritional elements, and this is not always being done.

Solomentsev Speaks

LD102114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] A 2-day expanded session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which discussed problems connected with increasing the production of coarse and succulent fodders and raising their quality and the economical use of grain for fodder purposes, has been held in Moscow. It completed its work today. The session was addressed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He dwelt in detail on the tasks of increasing the gross output of fodders, the introduction of a correct selection of fodder crops on farms and improving the quality of procured fodders. Shortcomings were noted in the work of the compounds feed industry and in the construction of new enterprises for the production of compound feeds. Much attention was devoted to the rational use of road transportation and equipment in the procurement of fodder.

Party and administrative workers from various oblasts, krays and autonomous republics, scientists and foremost agricultural workers, were also invited to the session to take part in the discussion of these issues.

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES GRAIN, FODDER IN UKRAINE

LD111740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] From 6 to 11 July, Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Ukraine. At the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP, he held talks with the leaders of the republic on the work done by party organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the directions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the further development of agricultural production and other branches of the agroindustrial complex. During the talks, Comrades Gorbachev and Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, paid close attention to the implementation of the plans and socialist obligations for 1981 of the production and purchase of grain and other agricultural products. Attention was also paid to consolidating fodder production and intensifying stockbreeding, improving the quality and cutting down the waste in production, increasing the effectiveness of public production, and also improving the organizational and ideological-educational work done in the villages.

Comrade Gorbachev visited collective and state farms and research establishments in a number of southern and southeastern oblasts of the republic.

He inspected crops of grain and pulses, corn, sugar beet and other crops. He had talks with secretaries and members of the Kharkovskiy Obkom Bureau of the Ukrainian CP, during which the question of speeding up technical progress in agricultural machine-building enterprises was discussed. With Comrade Gorbachev on his tour of the Ukraine was Comrade Mesayts, the USSR minister of agriculture.

ALIYEV SPEAKS TO AZERBAIJAN VITICULTURALISTS

LD111732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The prospects for the development of viticulture in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Brezhnev's directives on further raising agricultural production were discussed today at a meeting of the aktiv of Azerbaijan vine-growers in the town of Agdam. During the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, it was noted at the meeting, viticulture became one of the leading branches of the republic's agriculture. Production in this sphere rose more than fourfold.

However, as noted at the meeting, there are still many shortcomings in the organization and processing of vineyards, preparations for harvest and development of other branches of agriculture at viticultural state farms. Speakers have been outlining specific ways to eliminate the shortcomings. This year, it has been decided to achieve a greater harvest than last year.

The meeting was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary for the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

KUNAYEV VISITS KAZAKH FARMS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Chimkentskaya Oblast Tour

PM101013 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] KAZTAG--In southern Kazakhstan, as throughout the republic, extensive socialist competition has been launched for successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh CP Congress decisions and the advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Working people in Chimkentskaya Oblast have grown a good harvest of grain crops and are doing considerable work to increase livestock numbers and productivity and to develop all sectors of the economy.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has been visiting the oblast. He visited farms in Algabasskiy, Sayramskiy and Tyulkubasskiy Rayons, where he was familiarized with progress in harvesting grain and fodder crops and inspected corn fields. At an experimental agriculture station, on the Lenin Zholy, Kaynarbulakskiy, Boruldayskiy, Fronze, Krasnaya Niva, Progress and Tyulkubasskiy Sovkhozes and on the Lenin, Pobeda and Sverdlov Kolkhozes Comrade D.A. Kunayev met machine operators and stockmen and inquired about their working and living conditions. In a talk with young herdsmen emphasis was placed on the importance of active participation by Komsomol members and young people in further developing sheep raising and transfering it to an industrial footing.

In the oblast center Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited a major construction site--the tire plant--new housing areas and a working people's leisure area. At a meeting with workers and specialists he noted the great significance attached to more efficient utilization of leading experience and the best achievements of science and technology.

In Chimkent on 16 June there was a conference of the party aktiv with the participation of obkom Bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agriculture administrations, chairmen of sector trade union obkoms and agricultural workers' trade union raykoms, chairmen of people's control gorkoms and raykoms, leaders and secretaries of party organizations at industry and transportation enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and workers in the mass information media.

A report on how the oblast is implementing plans and socialist pledges for the development of the national economy was delivered by A.A. Askarov, first secretary of Chimkentskiy Kazakh CP Obkom.

Briefings on the progress of work in the fields and at livestock units and of assistance being given to rural workers were given by the following raykom first secretaries: N. Ismailov, Keninskiy Rayon; A.G. Subbotin, Sayramskiy Rayon; L.U. Bekzhanov, Chardarinskiy Rayon; K. Iskakov, Pakhtaaralskiy Rayon; and U.A. Arginbekov, Kzylkumskiy Rayon; and by general directors of production associations: E. Sh. Davidyan of the association for the production of forge and press equipment; and V.G. Prikhodko of the Fosfor Association.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference, where he was greeted warmly by those present. Communists and all working people in the oblast, he said, must do everything possible to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and targets for the first year of the new 5-year plan. Organizational and mass political work must be focused on further increasing the base of development of industry and capital construction and on improving work efficiency and quality in every way. Priority attention should be devoted to the timely commissioning of major petrochemicals industry projects and to projects and to improving housing construction and cultural, medical, trade and consumer services to the population.

In agriculture, efforts must be directed above all toward gathering in the harvest quickly without wastage and to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, meat, cotton, fruit and other arable and livestock products. It is necessary to make full use of favorable potential for maximum stockpiling of hay, cured hay, silage and other fodder and to struggle more persistently to increase the numbers and productivity of sheep, cattle and other farm animals.

The combat task for communists and all working people in the oblast is for every collective to achieve the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets in all indicators. Party organizations and the mass media, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, must carry out more purposeful and accessible ideological and political education work in all sectors and fight more boldly and resolutely to eradicate any shortcomings and omissions, actively develop businesslike criticism and self-criticism, further increase the labor and public activeness of all working people and strengthen mutually beneficial patronage ties between cities and the countryside.

The conference participants expressed confidence that the oblast's working people will carry out the harvest at the optimum time and without losses, will sell at least 10 million poods of grain above plan, will overfulfill socialist pledges for the procurement of raw cotton and other agricultural products, create a reliable store of fodder for livestock and fulfill annual targets for the development of industry and capital construction.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by A.A. Askarov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Obkom, and Zh. Sh. Shaymerdenov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Dzhambulskaya Oblast Visit

PM101028 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] KAZTAG--Inspired by the 26th party congress decisions and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Dzhambulskaya Oblast's working people are fighting increasingly actively to successfully fulfill targets and pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan and are striving to utilize new reserves for stepping up production and improving the quality of output produced.

Ways of further improving this work were discussed searchingly at a 17 June Dzhambul conference of the oblast party aktiv with the particiption of obkom Bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agriculture administrations, leaders and secretaries of primary party organizations at industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, transportation and procurement enterprises and oblast organizations and mass information media workers.

Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Kazak Oblast, delivered a report on measures being implemented in the oblast to further develop the national economy.

A speech was delivered at the conference by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present. He dwelt on the main tasks facing communists and all working people in the oblast in further developing its economy and culture in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazak CP Congress, as well as of a number of plenums of the republic CP Central Committee, at which the oblast was subjected to serious criticism on certain issues. In this connection the oblast party organization must considerably step up organizational and mass political activity by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs in all collectives, discovering and bringing into play all reserves for increasing the rate of work and speeding up the intensification of production. Particular attention should be devoted to the maximum improvement of technical and economic indicators at "big chemicals" enterprises, to ensuring stable, highly productive work, free from breakdowns, in all sectors of production, to the timely commissioning of industrial, housing, cultural and consumer projects and to the better satisfaction of the working people's growing demands.

In agriculture, it is an urgent matter rapidly and comprehensively to complete preparations for harvesting grain, sugar beet, corn and other crops and to display constant concern for increasing the yield per hectare of crops and preventing losses. At the same time it is necessary to procure the largest possible quantity of various high quality fodder crops and to adopt every measure to increase livestock productivity and the sale of meat, milk and other products to the state.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the importance of an all-round improvement in ideological and political education work and of ideological backup for the great economic tasks set by the party.

The conference participants expressed confidence that the oblast's working people will successfully carry out the harvest and all agricultural operations, hand over the maximum possible quantity of grain, overfulfill pledges for the sale of sugar beet and other arable and livestock products, create a reliable stock of fodder for livestock and cope with the plan for developing industry and construction.

During his tour of the oblast Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited Dzhuvalinskiy and Dzhambulskiy Rayons, where he inspected preprations for harvest work, progress in fodder procurement and the state of livestock raising. On the Lenin Kolkhoz, the Dzhuvalinskiy Rayon special farm, the 26th Party Congress Kolkhoz and other farms he inspected the fields and inquired about the organization of the tending of crops, the utilization of irrigation water, affairs in sheep farming and other livestock sectors and the potential for increasing livestock numbers and productivity more rapidly and introducing the working methods of the sector's best workers. In talks with Hero of Socialist Labor A. Manchenko, leader of the potato unit on the Karl Marx Sovkhoz, and other farmers, stockmen and farm leaders and specialists, Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about the efficiency of machinery utilization and the collectives' working and living conditions.

In the oblast center Comrade D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with construction work in the city and the work of consumer cooperative stores. He visited the Khimprom production association, where, in a talk with workers, engineers and technicians, he noted the need to be bolder in introducing the achievements of science and leading practice, to constantly strengthen discipline and to display more businesslike initiative and persistence in work and in eliminating shortcomings.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Kh.Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhambulskiy Obkom; and S.A. Aknziyev, chairman of the oblispolkom.